

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Matlock, Jack: Files
Folder Title: World Peace Council - USSR (4)
Box: 44

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digitized-textual-material>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/white-house-inventories>

Contact a reference archivist at: **reagan.library@nara.gov**

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/research-support/citation-guide>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer

JET 6/8/2005

File Folder USSR: WORLD PEACE COUNCIL 4/5

FOIA

F06-114/13

Box Number 44

YARHI-MILO

4409

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions	
13769	MEMO	LENCZOWSKI TO CLARK RE VISA FOR A WORLD PEACE COUNCIL MEMBER PAR 4/5/2011 F2006-114/13	2	8/17/1983	B1	B3
13770	MEMO	KIMMITT TO HILL RE VISA FOR AMBASSADOR DIEGO URIBE VARGAS PAR 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13	1	ND	B3	
13771	MEMO	SAPIA-BOSCH TO CLARK RE MEMO FROM BREMER TO YOU REGARDING A VISA FOR THE FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER OF COLOMBIA R 3/21/2013 F2006-114/13	1	3/16/1983	B1	
13772	MEMO	BREMER TO CLARK RE VISA FOR AMBASSADOR DIEGO URIBE VARGAS	2	3/14/1983	B1	
13773	COVER SHEET	CLARK TO BREMER RE VISA STATUS FOR AMB DIEGO URIBE VARGAS OF COLOMBIA R 3/21/2013 F2006-114/13	1	3/14/1983	B1	
13774	MEMO	CLARK TO HAIG RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES	1	1/11/1982	B1	
13775	MEMO	BREMER TO CLARK RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES	2	2/9/1982	B1	

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer

JET 6/8/2005

File Folder USSR: WORLD PEACE COUNCIL 4/5

FOIA

F06-114/13

Box Number 44

YARHI-MILO

4409

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
13776	MEMO	WHEELER TO BREMER RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S. PAR 5/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/13	1	2/13/1982	B3
13780	CABLE	160011Z FEB 83 D 5/6/2013 F2006-114/13	1	2/16/1983	B1
13781	CABLE	041808Z FEB 83	1	2/4/1983	B1
13777	MEMO	CLARK TO WEBSTER RE SOVIETS AND US PEACE MOVEMENT R 4/5/2011 F2006-114/13	1	1/31/1983	B1
13782	CABLE	271814Z JAN 83 D 5/6/2013 F2006-114/13	1	1/27/1983	B1
13778	MEMO	BREMER TO CLARK RE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL AND WALTER KNOX	2	1/5/1983	B1
13779	REPORT	ITALY; USSR AND WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ACTIVITIES; FINLAND	1	1/2/1983	B1

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

WPC

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

August 17, 1983

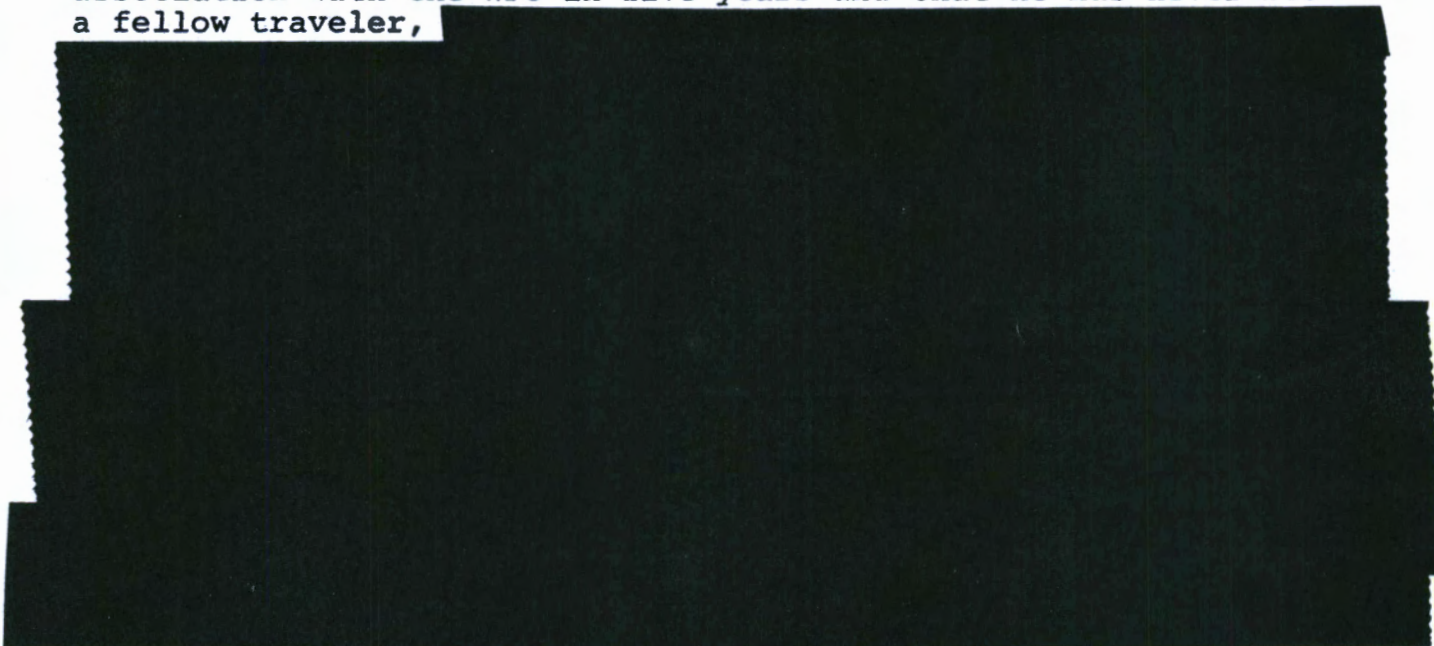
ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: JOHN LENCZOWSKI JL

SUBJECT: Visa for a World Peace Council Member

I do not concur with the recommendation that we grant a multiple entry visa to the Colombian Ambassador to France, Diego Uribe Vargas (Tab II). Uribe Vargas is a member of the World Peace Council (WPC), a Soviet/communist front organization. Although he has told our ambassador in Bogota that he has had no association with the WPC in five years and that he has never been a fellow traveler,

Legal/Policy Background

Section 212(a)(27) of the Immigration and Nationality Act requires that we do not issue visas to foreigners whose presence is prejudicial to the public interest. Pursuant to this law, you sent a memorandum on January 11, 1982, instructing State that the President directed that no visas should be issued to WPC members due to their involvement in the unilateral disarmament movements in the West (Tab III). Following State's protests (Tab IV), NSC sent a response (Tab V) which clarified the policy: namely that the January 11 instruction was not designed to bar all WPC-connected people but rather, as State suggested, intended that all such visa applications be handled on a case-by-case basis taking into account the "degree of WPC involvement and the purpose of the trip."

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRR F06-114/13 #13769

BY LW NARA DATE 4/5/4

FOIA(b)(1), (3)

Conclusion

The recommendation to grant Uribe Vargas a multiple entry visa utterly ignores the policy set by the President. Not only does it totally disregard the necessity of examining the purposes of his trips, which cannot be examined under conditions of multiple entry visas, but it ignores that this man's involvement with the WPC is at the Vice Presidential level. Needless to say, it also ignores the evidence we have that demonstrates that he lied to our ambassador. (What more can we expect from a participant in an institutionalized deception -- a front organization?)

Unless we want to make a mockery of the President's clear instructions, and unless we honor the spirit of those instructions not simply as an exception but rather as a rule, the President might as well not give any instructions at all.

Ken deGraffenreid concurs. ~~Fontaine~~ and Sapia Bosch ~~concur~~.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the Kimmitt to Hill memorandum at Tab I recommending that no multiple entry visa be granted.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I	Proposed Kimmitt to Hill memorandum
Tab II	Memorandum by Al Sapia-Bosch, March 16, 1983
Tab III	Clark to Haig memorandum, January 11, 1982
Tab IV	State to Clark memorandum, February 9, 1982
Tab V	NSC to State memorandum, February 13, 1982

1721
(S/S 8306884)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHARLES HILL
Executive Secretary
Department of State

B3

SUBJECT: Visa for [REDACTED]

We do not concur with the proposal of March 14, 1983, to grant [REDACTED] a multiple entry visa. To grant him such a visa in light of his manifest involvement in the World Peace Council as well as our inability to examine the purposes of his visits would be contrary to the President's instructions regarding such cases.

Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
NLRR F06-714/137 13770
BY CU NARA DATE 5/15/08

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 17, 1983

Bob--

Mr. Morris called me on Monday and asked me to find out why a package that State had submitted on a request for a Visa for Vargas 6 months ago had not be answered.*

I did research it and have discovered that it is a comedy of errors. The bottom line is that everyone on the staff that would have an input does feel that he should be given a visa.

I called Mr. Morris and told him this and suggested that you would do a memo to Hill authorizing that the visa be issued.

Attached at Tab A is the package. If you agree, I will redo the Wheeler to Bremer over.

Redo memo for my signature _____

Redo as amended _____

Let's discuss _____

*Apparently State called Mr. Morris asking about this.

Carol

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

8/15

Carol -

Here's Vargas package.
Went to Lencowski/Tamb
for comment but they
never made any comment.
Somehow Dobriansky
ended up with it and
she told NSC/S to
close package out
back in June.

Cathy

Paula - Carol needs comment from Hill
on your for Hill memo
done. 11/11

National Security Council
The White House

584

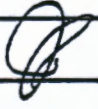
SUSPENSE
CHRON FILE

Package #

1721

MAR 1 8 1983

9:15am

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	_____	_____	_____
Jacque Hill	_____	_____	_____
Judge Clark	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	1		_____
Staff Secretary	_____	_____	_____
Slt Room	_____	_____	_____
LESCZOWSKI	_____	_____	COMMENT
TAMB	_____	_____	_____
I-Information	<u>A-Action</u>	R-Retain	D-Dispatch N-No further Action

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

~~SECRET~~

6

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

ACTION

March 16, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: ALFONSO SAPIA-BOSCH *AK*

SUBJECT: Memo from Bremer to You Regarding a Visa for the Former Foreign Minister of Colombia

Diego Uribe Vargas, former Foreign Minister of Colombia and now Colombia's Ambassador to Paris has applied for a multiple entry visitor visa to the US. He plans to visit in mid-March enroute to Paris. He is ineligible for a visa without a waiver as he is a member of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council (WPC), and the agencies assume he is active in it.

Ambassador Boyatt in Bogota has recommended that Uribe Vargas be issued a visa for one year for multiple entries. State supports this request and seeks NSC concurrence.

State reports that during his tenure as Colombian Foreign Minister, Uribe Vargas did not follow a pro-Soviet line or otherwise indicate that he was influenced by the Soviet Union in his dealings with the US. But during the six months that our Ambassador dealt with him, Uribe Vargas rather demonstrated a pro-US attitude. Uribe Vargas has told our Ambassador that he attended only one meeting of the WPC five years ago, has had no further association with it, and is not now nor ever has been a communist or fellow traveller.

RECOMMENDATION

Given Uribe's past attitude and present position and the public relations problem that denying him a visa would create, I recommend that you approve the Wheeler/Bremer memo at Tab I concurring in the proposed visa issuance.

is away until March 22.
Guhin, Dobriansky, and Raymond concur. *WH*

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I Wheeler to Bremer memorandum

Tab II State memorandum to you dated March 14, 1983

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR FOG-114/13#13771

BY *RW* NARA DATE 3/21/13

~~SECRET~~

7

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR L. PAUL BREMER, III
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Visa for Ambassador Diego Uribe Vargas

We concur in the proposal to grant Ambassador Diego Uribe Vargas
a visa valid for one year for multiple entries.

Michael O. Wheeler
Staff Secretary

RECEIVED 15 MAR 83 13

CLARK

FROM BREMER

DOCDATE 14 MAR 83

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F06-114/13 #13773

BY RW NARA DATE 3/21/13

YWORDS: COLOMBIA

VISA

INTELLIGENCE

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: VISA STATUS FOR AMB DIEGO URIBE VARGAS

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR CLARK

DUE: 18 MAR 83 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

SAPIA-BOSCH

FONTAINE

NORTH

DUR

GUHIN

RAYMOND

RYE

KIMMITT

DE GRAFFENREID

COMMENTS

REF# 8306884

LOG

NSCIFID

(N /)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

C 3/13 C.R.

SEARCH

W/ATTCH FILE 7A (C)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0
TJ
8233757
EH

~~SECRET~~
ACTION (CA)

COPIES TO:

February 13, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR L. PAUL BREMER III
Executive Secretary
Department of State

A
R

S SUBJECT: World Peace Council Activities in the U.S.

S-S

LA

IE

IC

(rs)

In response to your memorandum of February 9 on the above subject, this will confirm that the instruction of January 11 on this matter was not intended indiscriminately to bar travel to the United States by all aliens connected with the World Peace Council (WPC) regardless of the degree of involvement and the purpose of the visit. We agree that the Department should handle all applications on a case-by-case basis taking into account the degree of WPC involvement and the purpose of the trip. We understand that the Department intends to authorize a visa for [REDACTED]

63

Michael O. Wheeler
Michael O. Wheeler
Staff Secretary

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
NLRR 606-114/13 #13776
BY CN NARA DATE 5/15/08

~~SECRET~~
Review on 2/10/2002

*Received in 5/5-1
2/13/82 at 6:55 p.m.
TJG*

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

WPC

Dobryninski

THIS ADVANCE COPY IS PROVIDED FOR
YOUR PERSONAL USE PRIOR TO APPROVAL
FOR WIDER DISTRIBUTION. DO NOT
FURTHER REPRODUCE, DISTRIBUTE, OR
USE



BUREAU OF
INTELLIGENCE
AND RESEARCH

ASSESSMENTS
AND
RESEARCH

(U) GRENADA: SOVIET FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

Summary

Since the March 1979 revolution which brought the New Jewel Movement to power in Grenada, five well-known international front organizations have established local affiliates on the island. All five--the World Peace Council (WPC), the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), the International Union of Students (IUS), the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), and the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF)--have solid historical records of affiliation with and explicit support for Soviet foreign political positions and objectives. The latter four maintain well-established ties with the WPC leadership.

How active and effective these organizations have been on the island is uncertain--virtually the only source of such information is the official publications of the fronts themselves. In recent years the fronts have staged at least three gatherings in St. Georges--sponsored by the IUS (April 1980), the WPC (November 1981), and the IOJ (April 1982). Little else is known of their activities.

Nevertheless, the steady evolution of the front affiliates since 1979 suggests that Moscow hopes to use its Grenada foothold for future front activities in the Caribbean. The island's proximity to Cuba no doubt enhances its attractiveness to the Soviets.

In the meantime, the five fronts give the Bishop regime "international" standing while they promote a favorable Soviet image in the Caribbean and influence public opinion against the US. At the same time, Grenada's association with the fronts tends to undermine Bishop's claim to an independent, nonaligned foreign policy.

* * * * *

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
Decontrol 7/1/83

CS 8/20/82

Report 581-AR
March 21, 1983

World Peace Council

The Grenada Peace Council (GPC) was established as a WPC affiliate on May 20, 1982. According to press reports, its executive body is composed of approximately 12 members with the Grenada Electric Company manager as the president. Four standing subcommittees are: National Liberation and International Solidarity; Social Progress and Human Rights; Education, Research, and Culture; and Fund Raising.

The WPC, currently headquartered in Helsinki, claims to have at least 135 affiliates worldwide. Most of these "peace committees" are controlled by local communist parties but may include in their ranks prominent noncommunist philosophers, academics, physicians, lawyers, and other political and humanitarian figures sympathetic to WPC goals. Soviet officials in the mid-1970s reportedly considered that the WPC had a total of more than 400 million supporters.

The aims of the WPC, as adopted at its triennial World Assembly in Sofia in 1980 (and expected to be readopted this June in Prague), are:

- prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction and ending of the arms race;
- abolition of foreign military bases;
- general, simultaneous, and controlled disarmament;
- elimination of all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination;
- respect for the right of peoples to sovereignty and independence, essential for the establishment of peace;
- respect for the territorial integrity of states;
- noninterference in the internal affairs of nations;
- establishment of mutually beneficial trade and cultural relations based on friendship and mutual respect;
- peaceful coexistence between states with different political systems; and

--replacement of the policy of force with that of negotiation for settlement of differences between nations.^{1/}

GPC membership is open to all Grenadian citizens as well as all organizations in Grenada that subscribe to world peace movement principles and the GPC's objectives. According to General Secretary Victor Husbands, GPC objectives in essence are to cooperate with and uphold the principles and programs of the WPC.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, speaking at the May 20 ceremony, said that the GPC's main task was to "explain why the quest of peace is so important to Grenada." Observing that 20 million Soviet citizens were killed during World War II, Bishop declared that Grenadian "work over the next few years is to try to get our people on the side of peace and against war."

Earlier, in November 1981, an International Solidarity Conference, organized by the USSR and Cuba and attended by a WPC delegation, was held in St. Georges. The conference attacked US policies around the globe, and praised the USSR's. According to the USSR's international weekly New Times (No. 49, 1981), Bishop proposed that the Caribbean be made a zone of peace "without colonialism and neo-colonialism in any form, without foreign military bases and nuclear weapons." He called for a ban on "any aggressive military exercises" there and asserted that Grenada would never renounce the principles of its revolution or its friendship with Cuba and other socialist countries in order to "curry favor" with Washington.

On January 19, 1983, the GPC unexpectedly issued a statement condemning the imprisonment of 160 members of the Turkish Peace Committee, another WPC affiliate. The GPC called their incarceration a "serious threat" to the peace movement, described the actions of the Turkish authorities as "malicious, wicked and unjustifiable," and alleged that the activists were subjected to "all forms of inhumane treatment."

Significantly, neither the WPC nor its Soviet affiliate, the Committee for the Defense of Peace, has publicly raised this issue since the Turkish activists were arrested in February 1982. The Soviets clearly have given priority to their relationship with Ankara and are using such obscure fronts as the GPC to do hatchet jobs for them.

^{1/} For additional information on the WPC, see INR Report 157-AR, "World Peace Council Reenters the Lists" (SECRET/NOFORN/NOCONTRACT/ORCON), June 11, 1981.

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

- 3 -

International Organization of Journalists

The IOJ, a Prague-based front with worldwide affiliates and 150,000 members, held its Ninth Congress October 19-22, 1981, in Moscow. There it admitted to membership the Media Workers Association of Free Grenada (MWAFG), believed to be the IOJ's Grenadian affiliate.

IOJ goals are similar to those of the WPC. According to Pravda (October 23, 1981), the IOJ's chief aim is to "bring truth to the masses and promote in every possible way united action by supporters of peace and broader cooperation and strengthening friendship among peoples." It mainly concerns itself with cultivating journalists in the developing world by providing equipment or financing courses at schools of journalism in communist countries.

The IOJ actively opposes the "hegemony" of the United States and other capitalist countries over the international information flow and demands an end to the arms race and the elimination of imperialist domination of developing countries.

A First Conference of Journalists from the Caribbean Area was held April 17-20, 1982, in St. Georges, according to the May 1982 issue of the IOJ Newsletter. Fifty-six journalists attended from 20 Latin American countries. Bishop, speaking at the opening, stressed the need to circulate truthful information throughout the world and to resist the "imperialist mass communications mafia." He castigated the "aggressive" campaign against Cuba, Grenada, and Nicaragua "unleashed by the imperialist communications media" and the flood of "war-like" information disseminated by the US.

The plenary agenda covered such topics as the information flow to the Caribbean and Latin America; the social, economic, and political situation affecting journalists in the Caribbean; and the building of national organizations of journalists throughout the region. General Secretary Jiri Kubka spoke on the "Role of Journalists in the Defense of Peace" and criticized imperialism's journalistic practices. The conference's final declaration condemned alleged imperialist distortions of facts about Grenada's revolution and attacked what it termed a systematic campaign of lies and misinformation against all progressive forces in the Caribbean.

The IOJ Newsletter in August 1982 carried an interview with Don Rojas, MWAFG vice-president and press secretary for Bishop. Earlier that month Rojas had traveled to IOJ headquarters in Prague, as well as to the USSR, East Germany, and Bulgaria. Rojas stated that the purpose of the trip was to solicit IOJ support for establishment of a regional office in St. Georges; he expressed

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

hope that "this office [would] soon become a reality." Rojas said he had discussed IOJ training of young Grenadian journalist cadres; and he had proposed a "Truth in Grenada" project that would bring several influential West European journalists to the island to "report truthfully" about events there.

Rojas also revealed that he had concluded an agreement in the Soviet Union for the establishment in Grenada, "very soon," of an Intersputnik earth ground station. (Such a station would provide Grenada with direct telecommunications with the USSR and all of Eastern Europe.) Other agreements signed, according to Rojas, would enable Grenada to receive Soviet films, documentaries, and TASS news service on a daily basis.

On January 25, 1983, Radio Free Grenada reported that four local media outlets on the island soon would be receiving TASS English-language news service. The report stated that equipment to relay TASS news was being installed at the Ministry of Information, presumably by Soviet technicians.

International Union of Students

By the time of the 13th IUS Congress, November 18-24, 1980, in East Berlin, the National Student Council of Grenada had been admitted as an IUS member.

The IUS, headquartered in Prague, claims to have 117 affiliates; the bulk of its membership, claimed to be more than 10 million, comes from communist countries. The IUS works particularly closely with the WFDY (below); the IUS president is also a member of the WPC's Presidential Committee (as is the IOJ General Secretary).

IUS activities and public statements consistently promote Soviet foreign policy objectives. The IUS has condemned Western, but not Soviet, nuclear testing; it campaigns against NATO, but not against the Warsaw Pact; it protests alleged violations of students' rights in noncommunist countries, but ignores similar allegations in the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe.

In Latin America the IUS, like other international fronts, concentrates on strengthening "anti-imperialist" forces. Since the fall of Salvador Allende in Chile in 1973, the IUS has organized or participated in a variety of activities directed against the Pinochet regime. The IUS has a permanent campaign titled: "Every University a Center of Solidarity With Chile." Together with the British National Union of Students, the IUS in 1975 organized a World Student Seminar of Solidarity with Chile to launch the program from London.

IUS interest in the Caribbean and Latin America has increased in recent years, with special focus on the "anti-imperialist struggles" of Puerto Rico, Panama, and El Salvador. In that context it helped to organize various student meetings in Costa Rica and Panama in 1976, in Jamaica in 1978, and in Grenada in 1980.

IUS General Secretary Srinivasan Kunalan in 1981 summed up the main tasks facing the IUS in the 1980s: it must pay "great attention to the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament"; this struggle cannot be separated from that being waged "for national independence, democracy and social progress, particularly that waged by youth and students in Third World countries."

Kunalan also specified four main areas of cooperation between the IUS and the WFDY: peace, detente, and disarmament; international solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa, Palestine, and El Salvador and solidarity with all peoples "suffering from imperialist plots and maneuvers"; wider cooperation with other youth and student organizations "of different orientations and convictions"; and activities related to establishment of a new international economic order.

World Federation of Democratic Youth

The Youth of the New Jewel Movement (YNJM) apparently was admitted as a WFDY affiliate in February 1980. At the WFDY's 11th World Youth Assembly in Prague in June 1982, the YNJM was placed on the WFDY's Executive Committee.

The WFDY, headquartered in Budapest, maintains strong links with the WPC (both its President and General Secretary sit on the WPC Presidential Committee). It claims more than 150 million members from 123 countries. Most WFDY members are from communist countries; affiliated groups from noncommunist countries generally are connected with local communist parties.

WFDY activities in Latin America traditionally have sought to support and lend credibility to opposition forces. Following Allende's 1973 overthrow, Chile for a time dominated the WFDY's agenda; since then, the organization has campaigned vigorously against the "crimes" of the Chilean junta and for the release of political prisoners. The WFDY also has organized meetings and seminars in Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, Jamaica, and Nicaragua on such subjects as US multinational firms, the struggle against fascist regimes and violations of human rights, the new international economic order, and anti-imperialism.

Almost 800 delegates from more than 130 countries attended last year's WFDY 11th General Assembly in Prague. Final documents called for stepping up the struggle for peace, disarmament, and

social progress and against imperialism. One resolution called on all youth organizations to unite against the threat of nuclear war. Another, titled "The 1980s - A Time for Action," enshrined the Federation's political action program for the decade. Other resolutions condemned Britain's action in the Falkland Islands and the support extended by the US to British "colonial" policy.

The British Young Communist League (a WFDY affiliate) expressed concern over some of the assembly's conclusions. Pointing out that it was opposed to martial law in Poland and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the League criticized the manner in which the Executive Committee's report dealt with "peace." It did not accept the thesis that the US and its allies were the exclusive source of world tension. It expressed its wish that the WFDY take into account different points of view on particular issues.

Women's International Democratic Federation

The National Women's Organization of the New Jewel Movement was admitted to the WIDF at the latter's Eighth Congress, October 14-15, 1981, in Prague.

The WIDF, with headquarters in East Berlin, now claims a membership of more than 200 million in 131 affiliated organizations in 116 countries; no noncommunist women's organizations are members. WIDF goals are to:

"...unite women regardless of race, nationality, religion and political opinion, so that they may win and defend their rights as citizens, mothers, and workers, protect children and ensure peace, democracy and national independence, establish friendship and solidarity."

WIDF activities invariably are meshed with campaigns inspired by the Soviet Union and by other front organizations. Opposition to Soviet domination led the Italian affiliate, the Union of Italian Women, to withdraw from full membership in 1964.

Throughout the 1970s, the WIDF organized meetings in support of Soviet peace and disarmament policies in Lima, Havana, Sofia, Panama, Conakry, New Delhi, Luanda, Vienna, Budapest, Helsinki, Warsaw, Nicosia, Aden, and New York. The WIDF's 1976-80 action program included a series of international meetings on women's role in the struggle against Zionism, apartheid, and fascism as well as regional meetings on such topics as the struggle for peace and independence in Asia, the role of women and their organizations in defending rights and opposing pillage by the multinational companies in Latin America, and "ideological penetration by imperialism" with the aid of mass media in Europe.

Signs of dissension within the WIDF were evident at the WIDF's World Congress of Women, October 8-14, 1981, in Prague. According to the Belgrade weekly NIN, representatives of women's organizations who were likely to blame the Warsaw Pact as well as NATO for strained international relations were prevented from addressing the congress. WIDF president Freda Brown (currently a WPC vice-president) denounced such views at the start of the gathering, asserting that the notion of equal guilt and responsibility was "the falsehood of the century."

According to NIN, the Japanese delegate was forcibly ejected from the hall after she stated she did not agree with the WIDF's condemnation of China or its official view on Afghanistan and Cambodia. Other dissident representatives (from Algeria, France, Iraq, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Romania, and Yugoslavia) then attempted to take the floor, but the microphones were switched off and the congress adjourned.

Prepared by David Hertzberg
632-9120

Approved by Martha Mautner
632-9536

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

U419
FILE
WPC (1) Dobrinsky

January 31, 1983

Dear John:

Thank you for your letter concerning the Federal Bureau of Investigation report on Soviet "active measures" in the United States. I too have read that classified report and agree with your assessment of its impact and relevance.

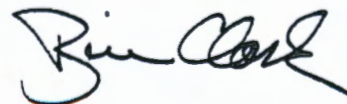
In answer to your question concerning public release of an unclassified version of this report, it is my understanding that the recent publication by the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI) of Hearings on Soviet Active Measures contains such an unclassified version in the prepared statement of FBI Assistant Director Edward O'Malley and its accompanying annex. These hearings provide an excellent source of detail on the nature and scope of Soviet activities. They have received wide public commentary (e.g., Mr. O'Malley's testimony was carried in the January 8, 1983, issue of Human Events).

I also agree that there is value in an effort to increase public awareness of this serious threat. Our concern is reflected in the detailed testimony by the intelligence community which has been made public as a result of the closed hearings before the HPSCI.

You may wish to discuss with Senators Denton and Goldwater the need for hearings or reporting for keeping the Senate informed on an annual basis.

I know Judge Webster stands ready to assist you in every way possible. I have sent him a copy of your letter and have asked that he give serious consideration of the issues you have raised.

Sincerely,



William P. Clark

The Honorable John P. East
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

0419

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

January 31, 1983

Dear Bill:

Thank you very much for your memorandum concerning Soviet active measures vis-a-vis the US peace movement. I know that it will be most helpful to the President. (S)

On a related matter, Senator East has written the enclosed letter to me, in which he points to the value of efforts to increase public awareness of Soviet active measures in the US. I referred him to the testimony recently published by the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence concerning Soviet active measures. I also indicated that I would refer his letter to you for your consideration of the additional issues which he raises. (C)

I would appreciate your consideration of his suggestions. (U)

Sincerely,



William P. Clark

Enclosure

The Honorable William H. Webster
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20530

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
NLRR FOI-11413#13777
BY RWS NARA DATE 4/5/11

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

JAN 11 1983
January 7, 1983

The Honorable William P. Clark
Assistant to the President
For National Security Affairs
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Bill:

I have recently had an opportunity to read a classified report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Soviet "active measures" in the United States. I shall, of course, refrain from discussing the contents of this report in this letter, but I believe that the report was of value in explaining Soviet covert activities in this country and in confirming certain allegations that have been made by the Administration and by responsible sources in the news media.

I believe it would also be of value to the national security of the United States and to increasing the awareness of the American people of Soviet covert activities in the United States if the F.B.I. could prepare such a report on a regular annual basis for the information of members of Congress and the Administration and, additionally, if an unclassified version of such a report could be made publicly available also on a regular annual basis.


I would respectfully recommend that an unclassified version of the current F.B.I. report be prepared and released to the public in order to provide as much information as possible within the limitations of national security on such covert Soviet activities as influencing the nuclear freeze movement, influencing extremist political activities in the United States, effecting the dissemination of propaganda and disinformation, and conducting other activities that compromise the security and well-being of the United States and our democratic institutions.

25
The Honorable William P. Clark
January 7, 1983
Page 2

An unclassified version of the current report and future reports that are both classified and unclassified would be of great value to those Members of Congress who are aware of the role of hostile foreign elements at work in the domestic political processes of the United States and who wish to inform other Americans of these activities.

I would greatly value your own comments and ideas on this proposal, and as a member of the Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I plan to explore the proposal in forthcoming F.B.I. oversight hearings early this year.

Yours sincerely,


John P. East
United States Senator

JPE: sfv

cc: The Honorable William French Smith
The Honorable William Webster

26
~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED
WITH SECRET ATTACHMENT

January 27, 1983

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

SIGNED

FROM: KENNETH deGRAFFENREID *K*
SUBJECT: Letter from Senator East Concerning Soviet
Active Measures

Senator John East has written you suggesting wider dissemination of information concerning Soviet active measures (Tab III). The draft reply refers him to the recent HPSCI release of testimony which essentially declassified the FBI report to which he refers in his letter (Tab IV). Rather than commit us to an annual report, your reply suggests that he discuss his suggestion with Senators Denton and Goldwater (the two relevant Committee chairmen). Your reply indicates as well that you are referring his letter to Judge Webster.

A short transmittal to Judge Webster is attached which in addition thanks him for the recently received FBI response to our tasking on active measures (which you will see shortly).

BW Bob Kimmitt and Walt Raymond concur. *WR*

Recommendation

That you sign the attached letter to Senator East. (Tab I)

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

That you sign the attached note to Judge Webster. (Tab II)

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Letter to Senator East for Signature
Tab II Note to Judge Webster for Signature
Tab III Incoming Letter to Judge Clark from Senator East
Tab IV FBI Report on Soviet Active Measures

UNCLASSIFIED
WITH SECRET ATTACHMENT

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

CAS 5/20/02
~~SECRET~~



© 1983 by HUMAN EVENTS, Inc., 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

FBI's Comprehensive Report

How Soviet 'Active Measures' Influence U.S. Peace Movement

President Reagan has consistently—and insistently—maintained that the Soviet Union has manipulated the peace movement in this country. And he is dead right. Through the World Peace Council, which is directly controlled by Moscow, the U.S. Peace Council (its American chapter), and the American Communist party (CPUSA), the Soviets have penetrated the peace movement in a serious fashion.

Many of the leading peace organizations, including those affiliated with certain religions, closely collaborate with these Soviet-controlled operations, with such groups as Women Strike for Peace, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and SANE allowing their own officials to serve as WPC members.

select committee on July 14, 1982, and introduced into the hearing record an FBI document (reprinted below) which detailed Soviet efforts to use the peace movement for its own ends. In his testimony, O'Malley stressed some of the following points:

"The World Peace Council is, of course, the largest and most active Soviet front organization with affiliates in approximately 135 countries. It is one of the major Soviet instruments for political action and propaganda in the peace movement. The World Peace Council has placed the highest priority on the peace movement, and a program of action for 1982 calls for a worldwide campaign against the danger of nuclear war, and is clearly directed at U.S. defense and arms control policies.

affiliate. The key leadership positions in the U.S. Peace Council were given to CPUSA members . . .

"...the KGB has clandestinely transferred funds to the CPUSA on behalf of the CP Soviet Union. Several Soviet officials affiliated with the KGB at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., and the Soviet Mission to the United Nations are in regular contact with CPUSA members and officials of CPUSA front groups. They monitor CPUSA activities and transmit guidance to the CPUSA officials. . .

"The U.S. Peace Council and the World Peace Council, as well as CPUSA members, were actively involved in the planning and implementation of the June 12 demonstration connected with SSOD II in New York. There were some 500,000 people who

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

1/7/83

NOTE FOR PAULA DOBRIANSKY

Paula,

WPC matter as discussed. Do
you concur?


Mike

SECRET ATTACHMENT

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

CAS 8/22/02

WPC 33

6484 add-on


MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

September 24, 1982

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: WILLIAM L. STEARMAN 

SUBJECT: Readers' Digest Article on Soviet Role in
Nuclear Freeze Movement

At Tab I is an advance copy of an article in the October Reader's Digest which describes the Soviet role in the U.S. nuclear freeze movement and in European peace movements. It also reveals Soviet disinformation techniques used worldwide.

Attachment:

Tab I Reader's Digest article in October 1982 issue:
"The KGB's Magical War for 'Peace'", by John Barron

cc: Ken de Graffenreid
Sven Kraemer
Carnes Lord
Richard Pipes
Robert Sims

It has spread like a raging fever throughout the world. From Bonn to Istanbul, Lima to New York, millions upon millions of people have joined in the nuclear-freeze movement. It is a movement largely made up of patriotic, sensible people who earnestly believe that they are doing what they must to prevent nuclear war. But it is also a movement that has been penetrated, manipulated and distorted to an amazing degree by people who have but one aim—to promote communist tyranny by weakening the United States. Here, in an exclusive report, Reader's Digest Senior Editor John Barron, author of the best-seller "KGB: The Secret Work of Soviet Secret Agents," authenticates in detail how the Kremlin, through secrecy, forgery, terrorism and fear, has played upon mankind's longing for peace to further its own strategic objectives.

206

The **KGB's** Magical War for "Peace"

BY JOHN BARRON

IN THE OLD LUBYANKA PRISON on Dzerzhinsky Square in Moscow, the screams of the tortured and the pleas of the doomed are heard no more.

Drunken executioners no longer ram pistols into backs of heads and blow out the faces of "enemies of the people." No longer must cleaning crews come every few hours to wash blood from the stone walls, swab gore off the oak floors and cart away former comrades' remains.

Today the Communist Party torturers and executioners perform their duties elsewhere, and Lubyanka, whose name still kindles fear in Russians, has undergone a reincarnation. Unknown to the general public, its cells, torture chambers and execution cellars have been remodeled into offices and made part of the "Center"—the headquarters of the Committee for State Security, or KGB.

Sitting in a mahogany-paneled office on the third floor of Lubyanka is the new KGB chairman, Vitaly Fedorchuk. He must still concern himself, first of all, with the continuing subjugation of the Soviet people on behalf of the Party. He and his deputies must still supervise some 5000 KGB officers abroad who daily endeavor to steal the scientific, military and state secrets of other nations. But today, as never before, the KGB leadership is preoccupied with prosecution of what the Russians call Active Measures.

As a result of a disastrous KGB loss, the West has gained encyclo-

pedic, inside knowledge of how the Soviet Union conceives and conducts Active Measures. In late 1979 Maj. Stanislav Aleksandrovich Levchenko escaped from Japan to the United States, and he turned out to be one of the most important officers ever to flee the KGB. Levchenko had worked at the Center as well as in front organizations in Moscow. At the time of his escape he was Active Measures Officer at the KGB's Tokyo Residency. From his unique background, he disclosed strategy, tactics and myriad examples of Active Measures, while unmasking Soviet fronts and key KGB operatives.

"Few people who understand the reality of the Soviet Union will knowingly support it or its policies," Levchenko states. "So by Active Measures, the KGB distorts or inverts reality. The trick is to make people support Soviet policy unwittingly by convincing them they are supporting something else. Almost everybody wants peace and fears war. Therefore, by every conceivable means, the KGB plans and coordinates campaigns to persuade the public that whatever America does endangers peace and that whatever the Soviet Union proposes furthers peace. To be for America is to be for war; to be for the Soviets is to be for peace. That's the art of Active Measures, a sort of made-in-Moscow black magic. It is tragic to see how well it works."

Today, the KGB is concentrating on one of the largest Active Meas-

(Continued on page 211)

FROM A FORTHCOMING BOOK BY JOHN BARRON TO BE PUBLISHED IN 1981 BY READER'S DIGEST PRESS
200 PARK AVE. NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016

Fabrications and Fronts

IN THE SOVIET LEXICON, Active Measures include both overt and covert propaganda, manipulation of international front organizations, forgeries, fabrications and deceptions, acts of sabotage or terrorism committed for psychological effect, and the use of Agents of Influence.*

The KGB has concocted more than 150 forgeries of official U.S. documents and correspondence portraying American leaders as treacherous and the United States as an unreliable, warmongering nation. One of the most damaging was a fabrication titled *U.S. Army Field Manual FM30-31B* and classified, by the KGB, top secret. Field manuals *FM30-31* and *FM30-31A* did exist; *FM30-31B* was entirely a Soviet creation. Over the forged signature of Gen. William Westmoreland, the manual detailed procedures to be followed by U.S. military personnel in friendly foreign countries. These fictitious instructions told U.S. military forces or advisers how to interfere in internal political affairs and, in certain circumstances, how to incite ultra-leftist groups to violence so as to provoke the host govern-

*The classic Soviet espionage agent steals secrets. An Agent of Influence strives to affect the public opinion and policies of other nations in the interests of the Soviet Union. His or her advocacy may be open or concealed, direct or subtle. Always, though, the Agent of Influence pretends that he or she is acting out of personal conviction rather than under Soviet guidance.

ures campaigns mounted since World War II. Its objective is to secure military superiority for the Soviet Union by persuading the United States to abandon new weapons systems that both American political parties and numerous strategists judge essential to Western military security. The name of the campaign is "nuclear freeze."

This worldwide campaign thus far has been remarkably successful, for the KGB has induced millions upon millions of honorable, patriotic and sensible people who detest communist tyranny to make common cause with the Soviet Union. Most of these millions earnestly believe they are doing what they must to spare mankind the calamity of nuclear war. In appealing to their admirable motivations, the Soviet Active Measures apparatus follows a strategy not unlike that of cigarette advertisers. Tobacco companies do not ask people to consider thoughtfully the fundamental issue of whether the pleasures of cigarette addiction offset indisputable perils to health. Rather, by simple slogans and alluring illustrations, they evade the issue. Similarly, Active Measures, by holding out the allure of peace through simple slogans and simplistic proposals, try to evade the fundamental and extremely complex issue of arms limitation. And, as Levchenko suggests, they try to persuade everybody that the way to peace lies down the path the Russians are pointing to.

The Timex Sports Quartz

Timex takes to the water with great sport looks. Strong in design and impeccable in timekeeping; accuracy within 30 seconds a month. And water resistance available from depths of 25 to 100 meters.

Choose a water resistant Timex quartz from \$21.95 to \$69.95 (suggested retail prices). Great fun and great beauty are not expensive. Just Timex.

TIMEX

We make technology beautiful



ment into militant anti-communist actions.

The KGB forgery proved invaluable after terrorists from the radical leftist Red Brigades murdered Aldo Moro, president of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, in March 1978. Although Moro's murder constituted a grievous loss to the United States, Radio Moscow began broadcasting charges that he had been assassinated by the CIA. Initially, few people paid any attention to the totally undocumented allegation. Then, according to Congressional testimony, Cuban intelligence officer Luis Gonzalez Verdecia offered a Spanish newspaper the forged Army manual along with an analysis by Fernando Gonzalez, a Spanish communist who dealt with the KGB. In his article Gonzalez cited the manual to support claims that the United States was involved with various Western European terrorist groups, including the Red Brigades.

The leftist Spanish magazine *El Triunfo* published both Gonzalez's article and parts of the forgery on September 23, 1978. Immediately, Italian and other European newspapers replayed the Spanish story. Soviet propagandists now set up a new hue and cry, citing the articles in the non-communist European press as "evidence" that the CIA had assassinated Moro and that the United States was the actual sponsor of left-wing terrorists all around the world.

Soon, the press in 20 countries published the allegations against

the CIA along with the forged manual or excerpts from it. In the minds of millions, the KGB had succeeded in inverting reality.

In all nations the KGB attempts to recruit agents—within the political system, press, religion, labor, the academic world—who can help shape public attitudes and policies to Soviet interests. Pierre-Charles Pathé, a French journalist, was an archetypical Agent of Influence until his arrest in 1979. KGB officers, working in Paris under diplomatic cover, regularly supplied him with data that he transformed into articles or passed along to other journalists as his own research and thought. For nearly 20 years Pathé initiated more than 100 articles on Latin America, China, NATO, the CIA and other topics, all in tune with KGB goals. With KGB funds, he published a newsletter read by leaders in government and industry. A French court judged Pathé's actions so potentially damaging to France's military, political and essential economic interests that it sentenced him to five years' imprisonment.

The Soviets also discreetly encourage terrorism as a form of Active Measures. At a school where KGB personnel formerly trained, near the village of Balashikha, east of Moscow, officers of Department V, responsible for sabotage and assassination, bring in contingents of 100 or so young people each year from the Middle East, Africa and Latin America to be taught terrorism. The majority of trainees re-

turn to their homelands without specific missions, the KGB calculating that the Soviet Union benefits from any mayhem committed in the Third World. But a few are recruited to be KGB agents within the terrorist movements back home. And the best and most ideologically reliable are recruited to serve the KGB independently.

Beyond these types of Active Measures for which it is exclusively responsible, the KGB assists the International Department of the Central Committee in maintaining an interlocking web of front organizations. While all are controlled from Moscow, they are not popularly perceived as subversive. The most important fronts in the current "peace" campaign are the World Peace Council (WPC) and the Institute for the U.S.A. and Canada.

Façade of Peace

THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL emerged in Paris in 1950 to foment "Ban the Bomb" propaganda at a time when the Soviets had not succeeded in arming themselves with nuclear weapons. Expelled from France for subversion in 1951, the WPC took refuge in Prague until 1954, when it moved to Vienna. The Austrians also evicted the

group because of subversive activities in 1957, but the WPC retained a European outpost in Vienna through a branch titled the International Institute for Peace. In 1968

the WPC established headquarters in Helsinki to orchestrate the global propaganda campaign to compel withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam.

The president of the council is Indian communist Romesh Chandra, who long has been a controlled and witting Soviet agent. Intelligent,



Romesh Chandra

vain and arrogant; Chandra is almost embarrassing in his slavish adherence to Soviet dictates and his paeans to all things Soviet. "The Soviet Union invariably supports the peace movement," Chandra said a few years ago. "The World Peace Council in its turn positively reacts to all Soviet initiatives in international affairs."

Nevertheless, the Russians supervise Chandra closely by assigning both International Department and KGB representatives to the permanent secretariat of the WPC in Helsinki. The public record amply demonstrates the totality of Soviet control. In its 32 years of existence, the WPC has not deviated from the Kremlin's line of the moment. It did not raise its voice against Soviet suppression of Polish and East Ger-

man workers in 1953, Soviet slaughter of Hungarians in 1956, Soviet abrogation of the nuclear-test moratorium in 1961, the clandestine emplacement of nuclear missiles in Cuba in 1962, the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, the projection of Soviet military power in Angola, Ethiopia and Yemen. The WPC has failed to criticize a single Soviet armament program; only those of the West. And it endorsed the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

WPC finances further reflect Soviet control. Huge sums are necessary to maintain the offices and staff in Helsinki, Vienna and, since 1977, Geneva; to pay for continual global travel by WPC officials; to publish and distribute around the world monthly periodicals in English, French, German and Spanish; to finance international assemblies for which hundreds of delegates are provided transportation, food and lodging. Yet the World Peace Council has no visible means of support. Virtually all its money comes clandestinely from the Soviet Union.

Even so, many people, including diplomats, politicians, scientists and journalists, choose not to see the WPC for what it is: The United Nations officially recognizes the WPC as a "non-governmental organization" and joins it in discussions of issues such as disarmament and colonialism. The national peace committees with which the WPC maintains both open and secret ties

in more than 100 nations rarely are stigmatized in the press as puppets of the Politburo.

Given the façade of an earnest institution that unites sincere men and women from all parts of the world in the quest for peace, given the expertise of KGB and International Department specialists in Active Measures and propaganda, given virtually limitless funds, the World Peace Council frequently rallies millions of non-communists to communist causes.

Coordinated Effort

ANOTHER FRONT, the Institute for the U.S.A. and Canada, affords disguised Soviet operatives entrée into much higher levels of American society than does the WPC. Its director, Georgi Arbatov, an intimate of former KGB chairman Yuri Andropov, has in recent years been a regular commuter to the United States, where he hobnobs with prominent politicians and preaches the gospel of disarmament on national television.

Fully a third of the Institute's staff are regular officers of the KGB; one of its deputy directors is Radomir Georgovich Bogdanov, a senior KGB colonel, who has been subverting foreigners for a quarter century. He labored more than a decade to recruit English-speaking leaders in India and did so well that the KGB promoted him to Resident in New Delhi. As such, he helped develop Romesh Chandra into an Agent of Influence in the 1960s and



Tomorrow you'll see the difference tonight can make.

Make this the night you discover Night Of Olay, the remarkably different beauty cream.

Night Of Olay works all through the night with your skin's own regeneration process, continually nourishing newly-emerging skin.

As rich emollients penetrate deep into the skin, your skin is bathed in a nurturing environment similar to the one your skin once knew.

As you sleep, Night Of Olay helps regenerate softness, hour after hour, easing dryness until even tiny wrinkle lines become less noticeable.

Yet for all its richness, Night Of Olay is remarkably different because it's so sheer, so greaseless it lets your skin breathe naturally all night long. And you awake to a fresher, softer, younger look.

See the difference tonight can make. Discover Night Of Olay, the remarkably different beauty cream that can help you look younger for



has worked with him intermittently ever since.

In the mid-1970s the KGB assigned Bogdanov to the Institute and to American targets. His pose as a scholar and disarmament specialist questing for peace and understanding earns him access to U.S. politicians and academicians who genuinely do desire peace and understanding. Bogdanov has turned up at disarmament conferences—in Washington, New York and Europe—peddling the Soviet line and hunting for Americans who can be seduced into following it.



Radomir Bogdanov

The KGB also assists the International Department in sustaining foreign communist parties. Many of the parties survive only through secret Soviet subsidies, often delivered by the KGB. The Russians, for example, long have smuggled between \$1 million and \$2 million annually to the Communist Party U.S.A.

The U.S.S.R. spends millions on the foreign parties because, even if bedraggled and numerically small, they still contribute significantly to Active Measures. Their members can be counted upon to circulate pamphlets and promulgate Soviet themes that subsequently creep into respectable discourse. Members elected to democratic parliaments can insert these themes into the

reportage of the non-communist press by echoing them in official debates. The parties constitute a ready reservoir of disciplined demonstrators who can take to the streets simultaneously in cities throughout the world to foster an illusion of spontaneous concern. They provide the indefatigable cadre of planners, organizers and agitators who help stage mass demonstrations that attract non-communists.

The vast Soviet Active Measures apparatus—the overt propaganda organs, foreign communist parties, international fronts, KGB Residencies around the world, the factories of forgery and disinformation, the Agents of Influence—is well coordinated and disciplined and can respond to commands rapidly and flexibly. When the KGB or International Department senses opportunity, a detailed operational plan is submitted to the Politburo. Once the Politburo approves, everybody from Brezhnev on down pitches in. The basic themes and subthemes of the campaign then are massively and thunderously propagated, like some primitive chant, to drown out reasoned debate or dissent.

Neutron Bomb, Moscow Bombast

THE SOVIETS' current peace campaign began five years ago in



Patricia Neal

"Fight pain and win"

"I've always been a fighter. So I don't let a headache interfere with my life... even for a few hours. I fight back with Anacin.* Very simply, my Anacin pain reliever blocks

pain—just stops it, so you can forget about it. Don't take a headache lying down. Not when there's Anacin."

Use only as directed.

Fight pain and win with ANACIN.

reaction to the enhanced-radiation warhead (ERW), which soon was mislabeled the neutron bomb. The ERW was born of the most realistic considerations. By 1976 the Soviet Union and its satellites had deployed some 20,000 battle tanks against West Germany.

NATO, with only some 7000 tanks and numerically inferior ground forces, could be sure of repelling an onslaught by Soviet armor only through the use of tactical nuclear weapons. However, the smallest of the nuclear weapons then stored in Europe had a destructive force roughly equivalent to that of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The blast and heat from such a weapon would wipe out not only Soviet invaders but everybody and everything within a four-mile radius of the detonation point. Radiation would kill men, women and children within an even wider area.

Through their hydra-headed propaganda apparatus, the Russians were able to say, and in effect continue to say, to the West Germans: If there is war, that is, if we attack you, the Americans will lay waste to your country and people. Since defense is impossible without annihilation, you should quit NATO, cease being pawns of the Americans and come to peaceful and profitable terms with us.

The Russians' most imminent objective in arraying armor on West German borders in such profigate numbers was to reinforce this

argument; not to attack, but to intimidate and fragment by threat.

The United States developed the ERW solely to neutralize this threat. Fired from a howitzer or short-range missile, the ERW obliterates everything within a radius of about 120 yards, inflicting no physical damage beyond. It releases neutrons, which flash through the thickest armor with the ease of light passing through a window. The neutrons instantly kill tank crews, soldiers and anybody else in a radius of 500 yards, and cause death within hours or days to all inside a radius of one mile. The radiation effects dissipate quickly, though, and the area affected may safely be entered only hours later.

After technological breakthroughs in the mid-1970s made production of an ERW feasible, military strategists advanced the following arguments: The ERW would render the 20,000 communist tanks menacing NATO by and large useless, militarily and politically. The ERW could wipe out the crews of entire communist armored divisions, while causing minimal civilian casualties and physical devastation. In other words, NATO could defend Western Europe without destroying much of the area and its population.

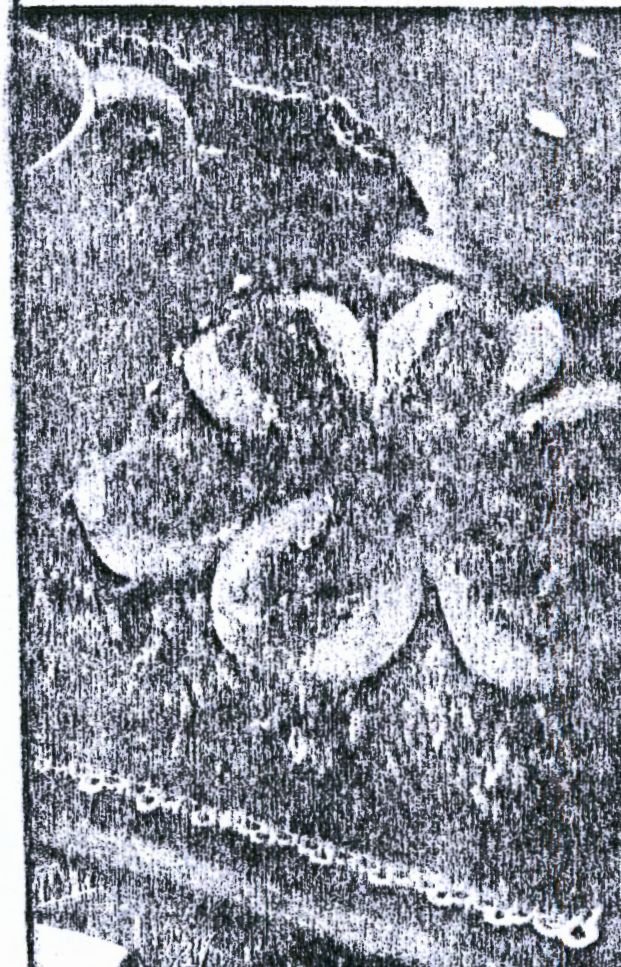
Accordingly, President Gerald Ford in April 1976 approved the enhanced-radiation warhead. But in June 1977 President Jimmy Carter announced that he would delay

(Continued on page 225)

Food-Shopper Showcase



A SECTION DEVOTED TO FOOD
... AND FOOD SERVING IDEAS



RECIPE OF THE MONTH

PRALINE PEAR GINGERBREAD

- 1 can (16 oz.) Bartlett pear halves
- 1 package (14 1/2 oz.) gingerbread mix
- 3 tablespoons butter or margarine, melted
- 1/2 cup chopped nuts
- 1 tablespoon heavy cream
- Flavored yogurt or ice cream

Drain pears; reserve syrup. Prepare and bake gingerbread mix according to package directions using pear syrup in place of water. (Add water to syrup, if necessary.) Place pear halves on top of baked gingerbread. Combine remaining ingredients except yogurt. Spoon mixture into centers of pear halves and over top of gingerbread. Broil, 4 inches from heat, 3 minutes or until bubbly. Serve with yogurt. Makes 6 servings.

Recipe from Pacific Coast Canned Pear Service

WIND DOWN WITH LIPTON.HERBAL TEA.

Deliciously different taste
...and no caffeine.

At last, you're totally at ease,
feeling warm and comfortable. And you're
enjoying delicious Lipton Herbal Tea.
A blend of natural herbs, spices and fruit
and absolutely no caffeine.
Wind down and really relax with
mellow Lipton Herbal Tea.
In many deliciously different flavors.
Mmmm.



THE KGB'S MAGICAL WAR FOR "PEACE"

a final decision until November.

Now the Russians had time and opportunity to initiate a worldwide campaign to pressure President Carter to do as they wished. In little more than a month, the Politburo, the International Department of the Central Committee, the KGB, their worldwide web of agents and front groups, and the Soviet press were ready. They began July 9, 1977, with a cry from TASS aimed at Carter himself: "How can one pose as a champion of human rights and at the same time brandish the neutron bomb, which threatens the lives of millions of people?" The Kremlin then warned the world that the neutron bomb can "only bring the world closer to nuclear holocaust."

Throughout July the Soviet press and radio, in an ever-rising chorus, sounded variations of this refrain: The ghastly new American weapon, the neutron bomb, threatens mankind with nuclear extinction. To be for the neutron bomb is to be for war. To oppose the neutron bomb is to be for peace.

Faithfully, the state-controlled media of Eastern Europe and the newspapers of communist parties in Western Europe echoed the bombast emanating from Moscow.

Orchestrated Protest

INITIALLY, the Active Measures against the ERW were mostly overt and the propaganda was traceable to communist sources. But in August the campaign advanced into

semi-covert and clandestine phases. The World Peace Council proclaimed August 6-13, 1977, a Week of Action, and its front groups, abetted by the KGB and local communist parties, promoted public demonstrations whose Soviet sponsorship was less perceptible. That week crowds, pleading in the name of humanity against the "killer neutron bomb," demonstrated before U.S. consulates or embassies in Bonn, Stuttgart, Frankfurt and Istanbul. Though subtly directed by Soviet agents, the demonstrators—in Germany and the Netherlands at least—were mostly non-communists attracted by intensive advertising, and motivated by a variety of impulses: anti-Americanism, pacifism, abhorrence of all nuclear weapons and a sincere longing for peace.

Elsewhere, in lands where the ERW never would be used, KGB Residencies did their job by planting disinformation in the local press. One prestigious Latin American newspaper published an anti-neutron-bomb article attributed to the International Institute for Peace in Vienna, which was not identified as the Soviet front that it is. A small communist clique in Lima dispatched a formal protest to the United Nations. A spate of Soviet-inspired articles appeared in India, Pakistan, Mauritius, Ghana, Ethiopia and Libya.

Concurrently, within its own empire, the Soviet Union beat the propaganda drums in a new cre-

THE KGB'S MAGICAL WAR FOR "PEACE"

scendo. From East Berlin, Reuters on August 8 reported: "Twenty-eight European and North American communist parties today joined in an unusual display of public unity to call on the United States to ban production of the neutron bomb." A sturdy worker in Moscow recalled the suffering of World War II; by coincidence, another man 1500 miles away in Uzbekistan spoke almost exactly the same words.

In October, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown announced President Carter would approve production of the ERW only if NATO allies agreed in advance to its deployment on their territories. Western European leaders recognized the ERW as a much safer, more credible deterrent than the nuclear warheads already on their soil, and privately wanted it added to NATO defenses. But by temporizing and publicly shifting the burden of decision to them, Carter exposed Allied leaders as well as himself to intensified pressures.


Accurately assessing Carter as a devoted Baptist, the Russians played upon his deep religious faith. In a dispatch quoted by the American press, TASS reported: "Soviet Baptist leaders today condemned production of the neutron bomb as 'contrary to the teachings of Christ' and urged fellow Baptists in the United States to raise their voices in defense of peace." As President and Mrs. Carter worshiped at the First Baptist Church in Washington on Sunday,

October 16, 1977, six outsiders disrupted the service with shouts against the neutron bomb. And on two more occasions, protesters harassed the Carters at church.

In January 1978 Brezhnev sent letters to the heads of all Western governments asserting that the neutron bomb would "pose a grave threat to détente." Western members of parliament received similar letters from members of the Supreme Soviet and Soviet trade-union leaders.

Emboldened by the initial furor the Active Measures campaign had incited, the KGB and International Department moved on the U.S. Congress. American communists, joined by non-communists, formed a National Committee to welcome Romesh Chandra and the World Peace Council presidential bureau to a "Dialogue for Disarmament and Détente" held in Washington from January 25 to 28. U.S. Rep. John Conyers, Jr., heartily greeted the group. "You have joined us to give us courage and inspiration in our fight for disarmament and against the neutron bomb," he said.

The KGB provided the star of this show at the Capitol. Reporting the proceedings, which included a luncheon in the House of Representatives, the communist *Daily World* said: "Every now and then one of the speakers would strike an emotional chord that was both personal and political, a human plea that sank deeply into the listeners. One such speaker was Radomir





Try Widget and save 20¢

Widget

"It's perfect for scores of chores!"

8-1149

RETAILER: Obtain one redeemable coupon for 20¢ off the retail price when received by you from customer purchasing Widget. Proof of purchase required on all widgets. Only valid for purchase of our products and those officially authorized by us. Coupon cannot be used for redemption. Any other use constitutes fraud. Coupon not negotiable and not redeemable. Void where prohibited. Limit one coupon per purchase. Retailer must pay sales tax. Good until 1/2/80. Valid only in U.S.A. No cash back. No other restrictions. Coupon expires September 30, 1979.

Bogdanov of the Soviet Academy of Sciences." The *Daily World* neglected to mention that Bogdanov is a KGB officer.

Having given "courage and inspiration" to U.S. Congressmen, agent Chandra and Colonel Bogdanov proceeded to New York where the WPC group had "long and fruitful discussions" with U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

In late February, 126 representatives of peace groups from 50 nations gathered in Geneva to denounce the neutron bomb. They attracted attention from an uncritical press that did not ask who was paying for this extravaganza allegedly sponsored by a heretofore unknown outfit calling itself the Special Nongovernmental Organi-

zations Committee on Disarmament. The actual organizers and sponsors were the World Peace Council, its Swiss allies and Eastern European "diplomats" accredited to the United Nations in Geneva. The presiding officer was the ubiquitous agent Chandra.

On March 19, in a rally organized primarily by the Dutch Communist Party, some 40,000 demonstrators, drawn from throughout Europe at considerable expense to the rally's sponsors, marched through Amsterdam inveighing against the horrors of the neutron bomb and the nuclear holocaust it surely would precipitate. The protest, part of the International Forum Against the Neutron Bomb, doubtless constituted evi-

dence to many that the neutron bomb must be very bad indeed.

American Retreat

DESPITE THE ILLUSION of a worldwide tide of sentiment welling up against the ERW, President Carter's three principal foreign-policy advisers—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski—all urged production. So did the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times*. Declared the *Times*: "Ever since the Carter Administration asked Congress last summer for funds to produce enhanced-radiation nuclear warheads, critics ranging from Soviet propagandists to Western cartoonists have had a field day attacking the so-called 'neutron bomb.' The archetypical capitalist weapon, Moscow has called it, a destroyer of people but not property. Grim forecasts of lingering radiation deaths have filled newspaper columns worldwide. Rarely have the relevant questions been asked: Is the neutron weapon really more terrible than other nuclear weapons? And more important, would its deployment make nuclear war more likely?"

"The answer to both these questions is almost certainly 'No.' . . . Neutron weapons in Western hands would significantly complicate Soviet tactical planning: If its tanks were to attack in mass, they would be highly vulnerable. If they were to disperse, they would be easier

targets for conventional precision-guided anti-tank weapons. . . ."

Such logic was unavailing. On April 7, 1978, President Carter announced the ERW's cancellation. The communists gloated. "The political campaign against the neutron bomb was one of the most significant and successful since World War II," boasted Janos Berecz, chief of the Hungarian Communist Party's International Department. And Leonid Brezhnev himself decorated Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Yosipovich Romanov for his services in inciting the Dutch demonstrations.

In unilaterally abandoning plans to produce the enhanced-radiation warhead, the United States secured no reciprocal or compensatory concessions from the Soviet Union. Abandonment gained no good will from those people endemically hostile to the plan or those convinced that it had pushed the world to the precipice of nuclear war by developing a ghastly new weapon.

By arming NATO with the enhanced-radiation warhead, the United States had intended to demonstrate to friends that it possessed the will and capacity to participate effectively in their defense. By vacillating, then capitulating before the pressures of Soviet Active Measures, the United States showed itself to be irresolute and, in the eyes of many friends, witless.

The retreat especially frightened Europeans threatened by the Soviets' newest weapon of mass de-

SPREAD THE WORD WITH REPRINTS

READERS frequently tell us how gratifying it is to pass along copies of especially interesting or useful articles to friends, church congregations, volunteer groups, employees, nursing homes, schools, etc. Reprints available from the October 1982 issue:

Coping With Budget Cuts: How Two States Do It . . .	page 35
Six Myths About Extramarital Affairs	page 63
The Persecution of a Government Watchdog	page 97
"Why Do Judges Keep Letting Him Off?"	page 121
What Happens When a Smoker Stops	page 136
Living It Up in Debt	page 143
Biomagnetism: An Awesome Force in Our Lives . . .	page 157
The Insanity Defense Is Insane	page 199

Prices: 10 for \$3; 25 for \$6; 50 for \$9; 100 for \$15; 500 for \$35; 1000 for \$48.

Postage and handling charges included in orders of 1000 or less.
Write: Reprint Editor, Reader's Digest, Box 25, Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570.

struction, the SS-20 missile. The SS-20 is an accurate, mobile weapon that can be concealed from detection by space satellites and reconnaissance aircraft. In 1977 the Russians had begun deploying the first of 315 of these missiles, each with three nuclear warheads that can be directed at separate targets. Thus the Soviet Union now had an intimidating new force, which within 15 minutes from launch could obliterate 945 European targets—including every sizable city from Oslo to Lisbon, from Glasgow to Istanbul.

At the insistence of the Western Europeans and particularly West German Chancellor Schmidt, the Carter Administration finally agreed to emplace, under joint U.S.-NATO control, 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles as a counterpoise to the SS-20s. Unlike the old missiles they would replace, the intermediate-range Pershing II and cruise missiles could reach Moscow and other cities in the western Soviet Union. Both are mobile, can be hidden and could probably survive a surprise attack. Unlike the SS-20, the new American missiles would be armed only with a single warhead.

NATO strategists reasoned that the 572 warheads would suffice to void the threat of the SS-20 by convincing the Russians that attack upon Western Europe automatically would bring a catastrophic counterattack. The balance of nuclear terror, which has kept peace in

Europe for more than three decades, would be restored; neither side could credibly threaten the other with nuclear assault. NATO ministers in December 1979 overwhelmingly approved deployment of the modern missiles, and the United States promised to put them in place by late 1983.

Throughout the 1980 Presidential campaign, candidate Ronald Reagan declared that, if elected, he would restore American military power to the degree necessary to deter Soviet intimidation or attack. A few days after Reagan won, the Soviet Union instigated the great new Active Measures campaign to prevent NATO from countering the SS-20s and to reverse the American election results by nullifying the rearmament program implicitly mandated by the voters. After the success of the anti-neutron-bomb campaign, their expectations were high.

Nuclear Freeze

ON FEBRUARY 23, 1981, Leonid Brezhnev, addressing the 26th Communist Party Congress, issued an official call for a nuclear freeze—an immediate cessation of development of any new weapons system.

Such a moratorium would achieve the fundamental Soviet objective of aborting American production and deployment of the enhanced-radiation warhead (re-initiated by Reagan), the mobile MX, Pershing II and cruise missiles, and a new manned bomber, the B-1. It would

Ford Motor Company Customer Information System

It makes great after-sale service even better.



Ford Motor Company's continuing commitment to meet America's needs by striving to build high quality, fuel-efficient vehicles is matched by a continuing commitment to customer satisfaction. The Ford Motor Company Customer Information System provides an after-the-sale service unlike any offered by other car companies.

CUSTOMER INFORMATION SYSTEM.

Under the Ford Customer Information System, you're able to obtain information from Ford regarding Ford-Paid Repair Programs and Technical Service Bulletins for your vehicle or the vehicle of interest to you at no charge.

• FORD-PAID REPAIR PROGRAMS AFTER THE WARRANTY PERIOD.

Sometimes Ford offers adjustment programs to pay all or part of the cost of certain repairs after the written warranty expires, which can save you money. These programs are not recalls. They aren't required by any governmental agency. They're initiated by us and are intended to help our owners.

• TECHNICAL SERVICE BULLETINS.

All vehicles need repairs during their lifetime. Sometimes Ford issues Technical Service Bulletins and easy-to-read explanations describing unusual engine or transmission conditions which could lead to costly repairs. We recommend what should be done and offer the latest repair procedures to protect against a more costly repair later.

To get copies of these bulletins or information concerning any adjustment programs relating to your vehicle or to obtain a one-year subscription to the Information System, just ask your Ford or Lincoln-Mercury Dealer, call us toll-free 24 hours a day at 1-800-241-3673 (In Alaska or Hawaii, call 1-800-241-3711; in Georgia, call 1-800-282-0959), or write:

Ford Customer Information System
P.O. Box 95427
Atlanta, GA 30347

We'll need to know your name and address; year, make and model of your vehicle; engine size; and whether you have a manual or automatic transmission.

FORD PARTS AND SERVICE DIVISION
Get it together—buckle up.



leave Western Europe vulnerable to the relentlessly expanding communist forces—now including an astonishing 42,500 tanks and 315 deadly SS-20 missiles. It would leave the United States with a fleet of old, obsolete strategic bombers unlikely to penetrate Soviet air defenses and with an aging force of fixed land-based missiles vulnerable to a first strike by gigantic new Soviet missiles.

Instantly the KGB, the International Department and the immense Active Measures apparatus heeded Brezhnev's call. With the World Peace Council, its foreign affiliates and local communist parties again the principal organizers, a new series of mass demonstrations occurred in Europe. An esti-

mated 250,000 people marched in Bonn, protesting against any new missiles or nuclear weapons. Soviet fronts helped assemble a throng estimated at 350,000 in Amsterdam, a reported 400,000 in Madrid and 200,000 in Athens.

The KGB all along played its traditional part. Dutch authorities in April 1981 expelled KGB officer Vadim Leonov who, in the guise of a TASS correspondent, associated closely with leaders of the Dutch peace movement. Leonov made a number of professional mistakes, including a drunken boast to a Dutch counterintelligence source. "If Moscow decides that 50,000 demonstrators must take to the streets in the Netherlands, then they take to the streets. Do you

know how you can get 50,000 demonstrators at a certain place within a week? A message through my channels is sufficient," Leonov bragged. In November Norway expelled KGB officer Stanislav Chebotek for offering bribes to those Norwegians who would write letters to newspapers denouncing NATO and the proposed missiles for Europe.

In January 1982 Portugal ousted two KGB officers, Yuri Babaints and Mikhail Morozov, for attempting to incite riots against NATO. That same month the Portuguese also denied visas to Soviet Peace Committee representatives who wanted to join a communist-sponsored demonstration against NATO and the missiles on grounds that they were Soviet subversives. The

Portuguese Socialist Party boycotted the Lisbon march, deriding it as a "reflection of the diplomatic and military logic of the Soviet bloc."

However, the march of about 50,000 people proceeded—with U.S. Congressman Gus Savage as one of its leaders. In a newsletter to constituents, Savage boasted of his participation in activities of the World Peace Council, which he described as "the largest non-governmental peace organization in the world."

All the while the KGB was manufacturing a spate of forged documents intended to buttress the theme that American rather than Soviet nuclear weapons most imperil Western Europe. It succeeded

(Continued on page 236)

If you care about your pictures...

THIS PAPER MANUFACTURED BY KODAK

THIS PAPER MANUFACTURED BY KODAK

THIS PAPER MANUFACTURED BY KODAK

THIS PAPER MANUFACTURED BY KODAK

THIS PAPER MANUFACTURED BY KODAK

THIS PAPER MANUFACTURED BY KODAK

THIS PAPER MANUFACTURED BY KODAK

you'll flip over Kodak paper.

Kodak

in circulating in Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, Malta, Greece and France a pamphlet entitled "Top Secret Documents . . . on U.S. Forces Headquarters in Europe . . . Holocaust Again for Europe." The contents consisted of alterations and fabrications based upon authentic military-contingency plans stolen by a KGB agent, Sgt. Robert Lee Johnson, from the Armed Forces Courier Center vault at Orly Field in 1962. The fabrications purported to show that the United States planned to blow up much of Europe with nuclear weapons to save itself.

Reproducing a standard, unclassified U.S. government map of Austria, the KGB labeled it top secret and marked targets on it. Both the Austrian communist newspaper *Volksstimme* and *Komsomolskaya Pravda* in Moscow published stories alleging that the map proved the United States planned to destroy Austrian cities and installations with nuclear bombs.

In Denmark, writer Arne Herlov Petersen, a KGB agent since 1970, helped organize a propaganda drive advocating a Nordic Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, i.e., stripping the northern flank of NATO of all nuclear defenses. As part of this effort, he composed an advertisement signed by 150 Danish artists and intellectuals and bought newspaper space with KGB money. In the summer of 1981 Petersen sponsored a peace march from Oslo to Paris, and he also published under

his own name propaganda tracts written by the KGB.

Danish counterintelligence officers witnessed 23 clandestine meetings between Petersen and Maj. Vladimir Dmitriyevich Merkulov, Active Measures officer at the KGB Residency in Copenhagen. Finally, in October 1981, they arrested Petersen as a Soviet agent. Merkulov, who had been active in the Danish Cooperation Committee for Peace and Security, a communist-dominated subsidiary of the World Peace Council, was expelled.

The U.S. Movement

WHILE the Soviet-inspired demonstrations against NATO and the new missiles raged across Europe, protests in America initially were scant and inconsequential. But on March 20, 1981, less than one month after Brezhnev called for a nuclear freeze, the first national strategy conference of the American Nuclear Freeze Campaign convened for three days in a meeting hall at Georgetown University in Washington. The topics of the skills-sharing workshops suggest just how farsighted and well considered the planning was. Working sessions were conducted to teach activists about: "Congressional District/Petitions Approach; Referendum/State Legislator Approach; Organizing Around Nuclear Weapon Facilities; How to Approach Middle America—Small Group and One-to-One Techniques; Media; Reaching and Activating National

There's more to John Hancock than life insurance.

If all we did was help you with your future, we'd be living in the past.

In our confusing economic climate, it's hard enough preparing for today let alone the future. And any financial adviser who ignores this fact simply isn't living in the present.

So while we' at John Hancock have always helped to provide a future for families and businesses, over the years we've added a full range of financial services to help make things better for you now.

These services and products include financial and tax planning, mutual funds, money market funds, IRA and other retirement programs, plus auto and home reinsurance.

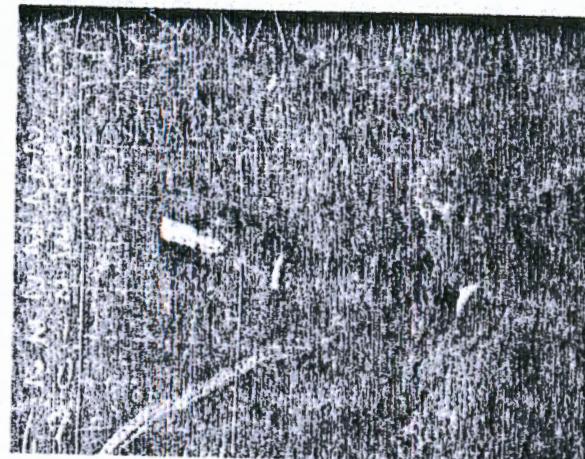
For businesses we provide employee benefit programs ranging from group life and health plans to corporate pension and profit-sharing management. We even offer equipment financing and leasing.

If you're looking for innovative ways to improve your financial situation, contact your John Hancock companies representative' today.

John Hancock
companies

We can help you here and now. Not just hereafter.

*John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, John Hancock Distributors, Inc., John Hancock Financial Services, Inc., John Hancock Variable Life Insurance Company, HANSECO Insurance Company, and affiliated companies, all of Boston, Massachusetts 02117



Organizations (Including Your Own); Working with the Religious Community; Working with the Medical and Scientific Community; Working with Groups with a Human Needs Agenda."

Virtually the entire blueprint for the nuclear-freeze campaign that



Yuri Kapralov

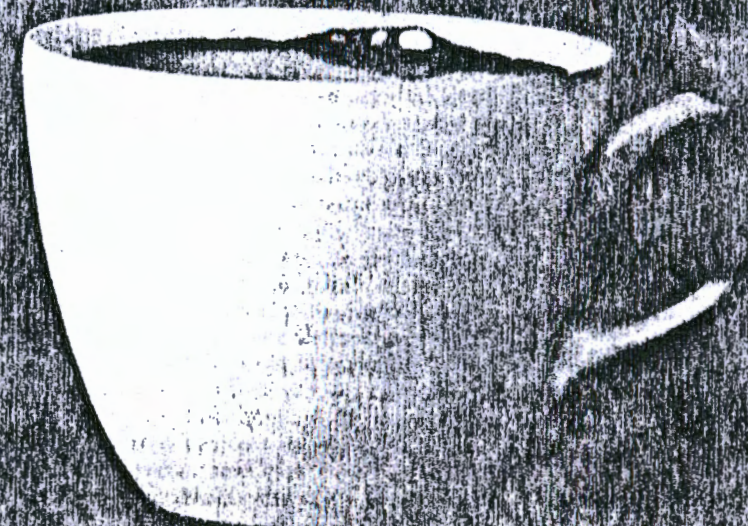
followed was drawn in comprehensive detail. Speakers stressed that the beauty of the nuclear freeze derives from its simplicity. It would enable all people sincerely concerned about the danger of nuclear war to answer for themselves the question, "What can I do?"

According to a "peace" movement newspaper, the organizers at Georgetown comprised "between 275 and 300 predominantly white middle-class people from 33 states, Great Britain and the Soviet Union." Records available today identify only two of the invited Soviet guests. One was Oleg Bogdanov, an International Depart-

ment specialist in Active Measures, who flew in from Moscow. The other was Yuri S. Kapralov, who represents himself as a counselor at the Soviet embassy in Washington. Kapralov was not merely an observer. He mingled with disarmament proponents, urging them on in their efforts to abort new American weapons. He was an official member of the discussion panel, and, as one listener put it, his statements were "very impressive."

But Yuri Kapralov did not speak just for himself. Kapralov is a KGB officer who, ever since arriving in the United States in 1978, has dedicated himself to penetrating the peace movement. Thus, little more than two miles from the White House, the KGB helped organize and inaugurate the American "nuclear freeze" campaign. While many civic and church groups of unassailable reputations were to join in advocating the "freeze," in terms of the strategy and organization of the drive, this little-noted conference at Georgetown was a seminal meeting.

KGB officer Kapralov subsequently showed up at other American forums advocating peace and disarmament. According to press accounts he received some of the loudest applause given speakers by about 800 Harvard students and faculty members, and the Boston *Globe* termed him "one of the most effective speakers." Blaming the arms race on the United States, Kapralov said, "It's funny that



Sanka ground coffee.
A perfect blend of great taste and good sense.

Can't you just smell it?
The irresistible aroma
of hot, freshly brewed
Sanka Brand Ground
Decaffeinated Coffee.
The flavor, rich, and
real. Plus Sanka is 97%
caffeine free.



Brew up a pot and
savor it today.
For people who love
coffee but not caffeine.



Deterrence vs. the Freeze

EVERYONE IS FOR THE FREEZE. And no wonder. As the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, the St. Louis-based "clearinghouse" for the grass-roots anti-nuke crusade, puts it on its letterhead: "The freeze: because nobody wants a nuclear war." The power of that slogan lies in its simplicity and its implication that only those who want nuclear war could oppose a freeze. Consequently, the question is no longer: "Are you for a freeze?" but "What kind of freeze are you for?" Freezes now come in many varieties. The differences, though subtle, are crucial.

One proposal is from the grass-roots campaign. Its objective is a total ceasefire-in-place in the nuclear arms race. This proposal has been adopted by scores of town meetings, Catholic bishops, the YMCA and so on.

As an expression of general concern, the halt-in-place freeze is laudable. But as a practical proposal, it is a disaster. First, production of nuclear weapons is exceedingly difficult to verify without on-site inspection, and the U.S.S.R. has consistently reiterated its opposition to such inspections.

Second, a global halt-in-place effectively cancels the Reagan Administration's bold stroke in arms control on intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Last November the President offered to cancel planned American deployment of Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles if the Soviets agreed to dismantle their SS-20s, 315 accurate and mobile nuclear missiles based in Eastern Europe and aimed at West European cities. Leonid Brezhnev's counteroffer is also a "freeze": keep things as they are in Europe, with the Soviets allowed 315 intermediate-range missiles on the ground and the United States zero. We are now engaged in negotiations at Geneva to resolve the issue. If the halt-in-place idea were to prevail in Washington, however, we wouldn't need negotiations in Geneva. The issue would be settled with a Soviet victory.

Collapse of the U.S. position at Geneva would also cause disarray in the NATO alliance. Helmut Schmidt and other European leaders have gone out on a limb to support the U.S. position on intermediate nuclear weapons. If that limb is sawed off by the U.S. freeze movement, just as it was in the neutron-bomb affair by Carter, they could be forgiven if they never again risked their political futures on U.S. promises.

But there exists an even more fundamental problem with the halt-in-place proposal. It ignores deterrence, which has proved the only guarantor of peace in the nuclear age. The proposal is based on the simple notion that as long as each

when our leaders talk very clearly about their desire for peace, some of your people just discredit it as transparent propaganda. We would prefer that your leaders

would talk as clearly and as forcefully for peace and arms control as ours." More applause.

When Brezhnev called for a nuclear freeze, he adjured scientists

side has enough megatonnage to destroy the other, everything else is useless overkill. It assumes that as long as we have the capacity to knock out Soviet cities, we have deterrence. But deterrence requires the capacity to destroy the other side *after a first strike*.

In a crisis, nuclear war will not start because one side has, say, ten times overkill capacity as opposed to five. Nuclear war becomes more probable when the threat of retaliation becomes less credible. If one side begins to lose its capacity to deliver a second strike, the other side might be tempted in a crisis to strike first. Even more dangerous is the temptation on the side with the diminished retaliatory capacity to launch a pre-emptive first strike before it is too late. Thus, those concerned with decreasing the chances of nuclear war should focus less on absolute numbers than on survivability of our strategic deterrent.

The halt-in-place is a threat to stability because it will ultimately jeopardize the survivability of America's retaliatory capacity. The Soviets will soon have a credible capacity for a first strike against one portion of the U.S. deterrent, the land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles. That will leave the United States dependent on the two remaining legs of the triad: the bomber force and submarines. The bomber force of old B-52s is rapidly losing its capacity to penetrate Soviet airspace. The freeze would prevent us from modernizing the bomber force with new planes (like the B-1 or the Stealth) and cruise missiles. So America's deterrent capability basically would be in one basket—submarines. Our subs are now the most survivable leg of our strategic triad, but the freeze would prevent attempts to assure their long-term invulnerability. At the same time it would do nothing to prevent non-nuclear anti-submarine research.

The aim of arms negotiations is to decrease the chances of nuclear war. And the way to decrease those chances is to ensure deterrence. The freeze would jeopardize deterrence. We recognize that the concept of deterrence is less satisfying emotionally, and more difficult intellectually, than the freeze. It also makes for duller copy than dramatic prophesies of the coming apocalypse. But preventing nuclear war requires more than fear. It requires a conscious strategy, the political will to carry it out and a sense of public duty to explain to the voters the unpleasant, complex world of deterrence. Unfortunately, many political leaders see the peace train leaving the station and they must run to keep up with their followers. But our survival is at stake. Citizens and Congressmen will simply have to cool their emotions and think.

—© 1982, The New Republic, Inc.

to join in warning the public of the horrors of nuclear war. On March 20, the same day the Nuclear Freeze Campaign strategy conference began at Georgetown

University, a new outfit, titled International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, held its first annual conference. The Soviet delegation to the meeting in Vir-

ginia included Brezhnev's personal physician, Evgeny Chazov. But the head of the delegation was not a physician at all. He was none other than Georgi Arbatov, the International Department operative, one of the masterminds of the Active Measures campaign.

The cold war was entirely the fault of the United States, according to Arbatov. America started it by dropping an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. The Russians have always believed, declared Arbatov, that the first atomic bomb was aimed as much at them as at the Japanese. New weapons will not enhance the security of anyone, Arbatov argued. America should spend its money on the needy, the underfed, the starving; not on arms. According to the *Toronto Star*, the assembly rewarded Arbatov with "thunderous applause."

Following the Georgetown and Virginia conferences, the U.S. Peace Council arranged for a World Peace Council delegation, with Romesh Chandra at the forefront, to tour American cities. The appearance most beneficial to them was on Capitol Hill where, in May, Representatives John Conyers, Jr., Don Edwards, Mervyn Dymally, George Crockett, Jr., Ted Weiss and Mickey Leland invited colleagues to meet and listen to the WPC delegates. Whether or not the delegation's lobbying in behalf of Soviet interests affected any of the Congressmen, the cordial welcome Chandra and his

colleagues received at the Capitol lent them a useful measure of respectability as bona-fide seekers of peace.

Continuing organizational efforts orchestrated from Moscow resulted in a series of conferences at which assorted peace and allied special-interest groups planned specific actions. The strategy that emerged envisioned a rising furor of demonstrations, agitation and propaganda against the European missiles and new U.S. weapons and in favor of the nuclear freeze proposed by Brezhnev. Various leaders repeatedly emphasized the necessity of rounding up "newly aroused individuals and constituencies" so, as one put it, "the demonstrations would not appear to be a primarily 'peace movement' event."

Other Goals of "Peace"

THE IDEA of a nuclear freeze was not new in the United States. It had been advanced two years earlier at a convention of the Mobilization for Survival (MFS), composed of three dozen or so organizations, including the U.S. Communist Party, the U.S. Peace Council, and Women Strike for Peace. One energetic leader of the Mobilization for Survival is Terry Provance, a World Peace Council activist who in 1979 participated in the founding meeting of its American branch, the U.S. Peace Council. Provance earlier led the campaign against the B-1

(Continued on page 247)

Ahhhhhh! Anusol[®]



**Starts to work
on contact. Stays
at work for hours.**

Anusol is the hemorrhoid medication more doctors and pharmacists recommend. It temporarily relieves the common symptoms of hemorrhoid suffering.

Anusol starts to work on contact to stop pain and itch, soreness, and burning. And Anusol soothes, lubricates, temporarily shrinks swelling and protects injured tissues.

Anusol stays at work for hours. Try Anusol, in ointment and suppositories. Use as directed.

Anusol is the hemorrhoid medication more doctors and pharmacists recommend.

PARKE-DAVIS

Warner Lambert Company, Morris Plains, NJ 07950
© 1982 Warner Lambert Co. PO. 09 JA-0649-P-1 (1-82)

tunes in another, great songs from the '40s here, '70s favorites there, so one song can lead naturally to the next and keep the fun going.

Bonus Booklet Too. To order POPULAR SONGS THAT WILL LIVE FOREVER, use the attached postpaid card. And when your songbook arrives, look inside. We will include a

bonus booklet of all the words to the songs—so the whole gang can join in.

Singin' in the Rain. Copyright © 1929 (renewed 1957) Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, Inc. All rights controlled and administered by Robbins Music Corporation. Lookin' for Love. Copyright © 1954 (renewed 1981) Famous Music Corporation. People Will Say We're in Love. Copyright © 1943 Williamson Music, Inc. Copyright renewed. Intimations. Copyright reserved. All rights reserved. Used by permission. Some Like It Hot. Copyright © 1956 (renewed 1975) Albert Burke Corp. for U.S.A. Rights outside the U.S.A. controlled by Leo Feist, Inc. Tangleweave. Copyright © 1947 (renewed 1969) Famous Music Corporation. When I Grow Too Old to Dream. Copyright © 1951, 1955 (renewed 1962, 1963) Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, Inc. Rights throughout the world controlled by Robbins Music Corporation.



All of a sudden the whole gang will join in

bomber and then became coordinator of the disarmament program of the American Friends Service Committee.

When the freeze campaign revived in 1981, MFS sponsored a strategy conference attended by representatives of some 46 peace and disarmament factions and held in Nyack, N.Y., the weekend of October 23 to 25. Provance, who had spoken at a disarmament rally in West Germany earlier in the year, discussed plans for high-profile Europeans active in the disarmament movement to come to the United States in ensuing months to stimulate the American movement. Conference participants were told that the months ahead would be "a key time to organize local public meetings and/or demonstrations," demanding a "suspension of all U.S. plans to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles."

The action agenda adopted called for support of the nuclear freeze, solidarity with the European peace movement, "creative, dramatic actions" against large corporations, propaganda against both nuclear arms and nuclear power, and attempts to attract more followers by blaming social ills on "the military budget."

Two weeks later agent Chandra flew to New York to confer with American communist leaders and attend a conference of the U.S. Peace Council, which attracted representatives from a mélange of peace, religious and radical organi-

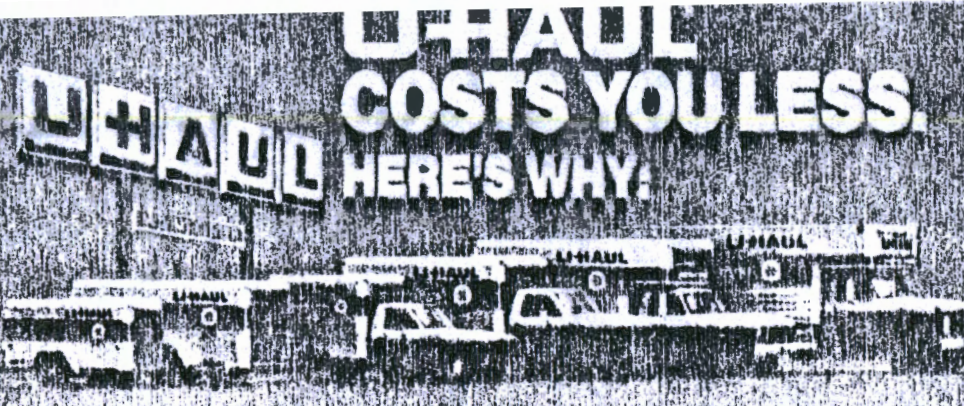
zations. Chandra and Achim Maske of the West German peace movement both implored the Americans to redouble agitation to block the Pershing II and cruise missiles. As a pattern for their lobbying, Chandra commended recent pronouncements of Brezhnev's.

Congressman Savage spoke about how to induct blacks and other minorities into the disarmament drive. Congressman Conyers exhorted the activists to rally behind efforts to transfer funds from the defense budget to welfare programs. The executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, Michael Myerson, a longtime communist functionary, asserted that the U.S. Peace Council had a unique responsibility to fuse the cause of disarmament with that of the Palestine Liberation Organization and guerrillas in El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile and South Africa.

On November 15, 1981, the day the U.S. Peace Council gathering ended, the Riverside Church in New York opened a conference on "The Arms Race and Us." Serving as host and hostess were the Rev. William Sloan Coffin and Cora Weiss, whom he engaged as the Riverside Church disarmament-program director.

During the Vietnam war Weiss was a leader of Women Strike for Peace. A Congressional study characterized Women Strike for Peace as "a pro-Hanoi organization" which from its inception "has enjoyed the complete support of the

05-



1. TRIM LINE GAS SAVER FLEET

With U-HAUL, you get a lightweight, low-profile, aerodynamic moving van designed to safely and economically move your family and furniture.

2. MOVING VANS— NOT FREIGHT TRUCKS

With U-HAUL, you get a moving van, not just a truck or trailer. A moving van that is gentle



on you and your furniture. With a soft, furniture-saving suspension, padded interior and an easy-loading low deck. And it's easy to drive or tow. U-HAUL designs and manufactures its own trucks and trailers specifically for the household mover. We don't buy our vehicles for later resale to industrial users. You can rent or borrow a rough-riding freight truck almost anywhere.

U-HAUL won't rent you a gas-guzzling, freight truck for moving. We don't rent trucks—we rent moving vans.

3. SAFETY AND SECURITY

You get a moving van that's in first-class mechanical condition. And we make certain it stays that way. We cover the U.S., Canada and Alaska with 6,000 dealers, 1,000 moving centers, 600 mobile repair units and 150 maintenance shops. You can count on our road service 24-hours a day for no additional money.

4. LOW RENTAL RATES

And U-HAUL will match any competitor's rate, discount or guarantee.* Just tell us. "U-HAUL COSTS YOU LESS." Less worry, less time, less work, less damage, less gas—less overall cost.

THE BEST
COSTS YOU LESS
BECAUSE MOVING
IS OUR BUSINESS.



*Exempt where Traffic Control Fees apply

Communist Party." Even while the fighting continued, Weiss traveled to both Hanoi and Paris to consult with the North Vietnamese. Subsequently she became a director of Friendship, established to funnel American aid to Vietnam after the communist victory. In 1976, she joined a coalition formed to stage anti-government demonstrations during the bicentennial celebrations. Weiss also has helped sponsor the Center for Cuban Studies, a group to which Fidel Castro personally expressed his appreciation on its tenth anniversary.

About 500 disarmament proponents from around the nation attended the conference Weiss organized. A prominent new performer on the disarmament scene,

Australian-born pediatrician Helen Caldicott, did her best to instill fear and loathing. "We are on the brink of extinction," she warned. While Caldicott had no criticism of Soviet weapons, she likened the christening of a U.S. Trident submarine to christening "Auschwitz," to "a gas oven full of Jews burning up."

Caldicott, who now devotes herself fully to running another peace lobby, Physicians for Social Responsibility, did sound one positive note. She had just toured Europe, whipping up support for the freeze. "It was a wonderful feeling to be over there," she said, because "the fear was palpable but realistic." By contrast, she lamented, "the Americans seem to have no panic. Why?"



When you move make
sure Reader's Digest
moves with you!

To Change Your Address

Please write us BEFORE you move, 60 days in advance if you can.

MAIL TO READER'S DIGEST
PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y. 10570

GUARANTEE: You may cancel your subscription at any time and receive a prompt refund of money paid for copies not previously addressed. (Your subscription will expire with the monthly issue identified above your name on the address label of this magazine.)

1. In this space, attach an OLD address label (or, if you don't have a label, give us your old address).

NAME _____

STREET _____

APT.# _____ CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

2. And in this space please print your NEW address.

NAME _____

STREET _____

APT.# _____ CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

DATE OF MOVE _____

Caldicott concluded by quoting an ecclesiastical appeal for unilateral American disarmament.

Surely her words heartened KGB officer Kapralov, who came up from the Washington Residency to participate in the start of the Riverside Church Disarmament Program.

Mobilization for Survival convened its climactic strategy session early last December on the campus of the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee. Some of the MFS leaders were frank in their statements of tactics, strategy and goals. A staff organizer from Boston, Leslie Cagan, said that current expediency necessitates a coalition that "makes it easier to call out more people to demonstrate." Construction of a coalition with "diversity of composition," she explained, requires "a common enemy as well as a common vision." As useful enemies, Cagan cited President Reagan, "our military-industrial complex, racism and sexism."

Mel King, a Massachusetts state legislator active in both the World Peace Council and the U.S. Peace Council, demanded a more militant spirit. "We've been too damn nice," he declared. "It's time we stopped just getting mad and started getting even."

In workshops, allies of the revolutionary Weather Underground lobbied for terrorism in general, "direct action" and "armed propaganda" against installations involved in production of nuclear power and weapons. Lauded as

"genuine people's leaders" were two convicts: Puerto Rican Rafael Cancel Miranda, one of the four terrorists who shot up the House of Representatives, wounding five Congressmen, and American Indian Movement leader Leonard Peltier, who killed two FBI agents from ambush.

The business of the conference included the practical planning of 1982 demonstrations at air bases, missile sites and defense plants; the formation of task forces to write letters to newspapers and impetune elected officials in behalf of the nuclear freeze and against major American weapons systems. The Rev. Robert Moore, an MFS national staff member and a leader in the Nuclear Freeze Campaign, together with staff organizer Paul Mayer, stressed the advantages of bringing the campaign to a climax during the U.N. Special Session on Disarmament beginning in June.

Inverted Reality

THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL in the December 1981 issue of *Peace Courier* happily reported that its U.S. Peace Council was progressing well in collecting signatures on petitions advocating the nuclear freeze, promoting a California referendum on the freeze, and advertising the Jobs for Peace Campaign, another plan to divert money from defense to welfare.

The World Peace Council, its parent, the International Department, the KGB and the Politburo all

MARCIE CAN LIVE WITH HER SMILE. BUT CAN SHE LIVE WITH HER TEETH?

You can feel her personality reaching right out from the page. The smile's not perfect, but it's right at home in that impish face. It's a smile Marcie can live with. Unfortunately, it's filled with teeth she may not be able to live with.

All too often cute smiles hide potential health problems. Problems that worsen as the person ages. According to the government, two thirds of all Americans have conditions, resulting from misaligned jaws or teeth, which could cause trouble. One out of four is potentially serious.

We, of the American Association of Orthodontists, want you to realize that there can be two benefits from orthodontic treatment: better appearance and improved mouth health.

If your family dentist suggests your child see an orthodontist, he's spotted danger signs.

He's recommending a specialist with the advanced training to offer proper treatment.

If you notice protruding upper or lower jaws, crowded or crooked teeth, a narrow upper jaw or open-mouthed breathing, further investigation is a must.

You may wish to check the availability of orthodontic insurance through your place of business. The cost is surprisingly economical.

For more information on the role of orthodontics in building mouth health, write the American Association of Orthodontists, 460 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63141.

WE SHAPE HEALTH, NOT JUST TEETH.

American Association of
Orthodontists

In cooperation
with The
Canadian Association
of Orthodontists



Rosalyn Snitow, Hemorrhoid Sufferer



**"I'm sold on
Preparation-H.
There's nothing
like it to relieve
my pain, itch
and swelling."**

Hemorrhoid sufferers know Preparation-H® often gives temporary relief from pain and itch flare-ups. Even helps shrink swelling of inflamed hemorrhoidal tissues. Use only as directed.



**Relieves pain and itch.
Even helps shrink swelling.**

October

had ample grounds to be pleased. Like the simple slogans of past Soviet Active Measures, nuclear freeze appealed to many Americans who honestly desired to do something about the transcendent issue of war and peace. From the East Coast to the West Coast, town councils and county boards of supervisors paused in their deliberations about zoning, sewage systems and school budgets to pass resolutions favoring the nuclear freeze. Nearly 600,000 Californians petitioned for a referendum to record their state in favor of the freeze. Prominent religious leaders, educators, scientists, artists, entertainers and other public figures endorsed the nuclear freeze. Helen Caldicott's Physicians for Social Responsibility toiled tirelessly to scare people by pointing to the obvious—wherever detonated, a nuclear bomb would wreak horrendous havoc.

On March 10, 1982, Senators Edward Kennedy and Mark Hatfield introduced a resolution demanding an immediate nuclear freeze, and in the House of Representatives, a parallel resolution was introduced. Even if adopted, the resolutions would be binding upon no one. But they did significantly augment the Soviet campaign to prevent the United States from producing the weapons that would ensure a balance of strategic power.

Meanwhile, on orders from the Center at Lubyanka, the KGB Residency in New York concentrated

252

1982

much of its manpower upon the freeze campaign. U.S. counter-intelligence identified more than 20 Soviet agents endeavoring to influence elements of the peace movement, particularly leaders in religion, labor and science.

Typical of them are KGB officers Sergei Paramonov, Vladimir Shustov and Sergei Divilkovsky, all of whom masquerade as diplomats at the U.N. Paramonov, who participated in the inaugural meeting of the Riverside Church disarmament program, courts wives of clergymen and other women in the peace movement. A charming professional, he entices the naïve with free trips to Moscow, suggesting they can "reduce misunderstandings" between America and Russia. Shustov and Divilkovsky have made numerous visits to Riverside Church. And they have shown up at other churches and meetings of prestigious organizations concerned with peace.

The Soviets supplemented the labors of their New York and Washington residencies by sending people from the Center into the United States on temporary assignments. Even before the freeze movement materialized, a Soviet delegation including KGB officer Andrei Afanasyevich Kokoshin toured the United States, visiting Americans who were to be prominent in the campaign. Another delegation led by Nikolai Mostovets, who heads the North American

(Continued on page 258)

253

Pollen can trigger a Bronchial Asthma Attack!



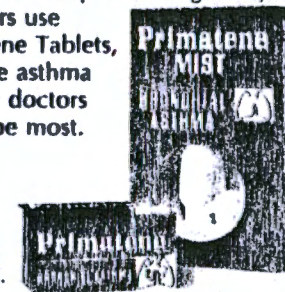
**Primatene® Mist restores free
breathing in as fast as 15 seconds.**



Pollen from grass, trees and weeds can trigger a bronchial asthma attack. Be prepared with

Primatene Mist. It's the fastest type relief known for occasional attacks. It restores free breathing in as fast as 15 seconds.

And to keep breathing freely for hours use Primatene Tablets, with the asthma reliever doctors prescribe most.



Use as
directed.

section of the International Department, plotted strategy with the U.S. Peace Council.

Of the Soviets who applied for visas to attend a disarmament conference sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences in Washington in January 1982, roughly half were known intelligence officers. The State Department refused entry to most of them. Nevertheless, of those who came, almost half were co-opted KGB agents or Inter-

national Department operatives. One of the Soviet "scientists" was Vitaly Zhurkin who, back in the 1960s, when agent Chandra was being groomed in New Delhi, used to give money and orders to the Indian Communist Party.

In anticipation of a massive nuclear-freeze rally on June 12, 1982, emissaries from 13 Soviet international fronts flooded into New York City. They joined more than 700,000 Americans who pa-

COMING NEXT MONTH IN READER'S DIGEST

"SOMEBODY HELP ME—I DON'T KNOW HOW TO FLY!"

Suddenly, Janet Gravely's husband slumped over in their small plane. Somehow, she would have to land the aircraft on her own. *A Drama in Real Life.*

GAMES THAT PLAY PEOPLE

Otherwise sane individuals are showing signs of mania. And what is that peculiar clicking heard across the land? It's the sound of 20 billion quarters pouring into the metallic maws of arcade video games. Condensed from *Time*.

HOW LIFE ON EARTH BEGAN

The Bible says that God breathed life into clay. Scientists are just beginning to learn how close to the truth that is.

OPERATION GROUPEUR

Kingpins of the drug world trusted Theo as a tough, reliable link in their trade. Actually, he was a government agent in the middle of a multimillion-dollar sting. Condensed from *Rolling Stone*.

Watch for these and more than 30 other articles and features, selected and condensed from the best of current reading.

raded and spoke out for peace.

The following week the Soviet Union staged a terrifying rehearsal of a surprise nuclear attack on the United States and Western Europe. In a span of seven hours, they fired land- and sea-based missiles designed to kill American satellites, destroy U.S. retaliatory power, obliterate American cities and wipe out Europe. The firings, over Soviet territory and waters, exactly duplicated wartime distances and trajectories, and produced shock among those monitoring them in Washington. Never before had there been such a realistic and comprehensive practice for starting a nuclear war.

There has been no great outcry against these ominous Soviet preparations. Neither has there been any outcry against the relentless Soviet buildup of offensive nuclear weapons.

In Europe demonstrators did not protest against the 315 new Russian missiles that can incinerate all European cities in 20 minutes. Instead, they protested against the 572 weapons that NATO *plans* to emplace to defend Western Europe. In America the demonstrators did not protest against the 1400 intercontinental missiles aimed at America, many of which are designed to

annihilate U.S. missiles in a first strike. Instead, they demonstrated against *projected* American missiles, bombers and submarines whose deployment would more than anything else ensure that the Soviets never will dare launch the kind of surprise attack for which they practiced last June.

While the demonstrations proceeded in Europe and the United States, seven young European tourists—a Belgian, two Spaniards, two Frenchmen and two Italians—attempted a tiny demonstration in Moscow. On April 19, 1982, in Red Square, they unfurled a banner saying in Russian, "Bread, Life and Disarmament." Instantly, the KGB seized them and carted them to jail before they could pass out a single leaflet in behalf of peace. On August 8, 1982, the Associated Press reported from Moscow: "A co-founder of Moscow's only independent disarmament group is being administered depressant drugs against his will in the psychiatric hospital where he is being held, his wife said today." And at Harvard, students and faculty reserved some of their loudest applause for a spokesman from the KGB, a man from the Lubyanka Center.

Once again, the KGB had succeeded in inverting reality.



Flight Line. A friend of mine taking sky divers up in his plane hit some turbulence and went into a dive. He quickly regained control and said to the passengers, "Close, wasn't it?" Getting no reply, he turned around. There was nobody there.

—Contributed by M. Scott

WPC 54

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

September 23, 1982

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: WILLIAM L. STEARMAN *WLS*SUBJECT: Readers' Digest Piece on U.S. Peace Movement

A Readers' Digest piece in the October 1982 issue (which is about to hit the stands) identifies eight members of the House who assisted World Peace Council President Romesh Chandra in promoting his pro-Soviet "peace" campaign in the United States. The Digest piece (by John Barron) reportedly will describe Soviet involvement in the U.S. peace movement. The Representatives named are:

John Conyers	(D., Michigan)
Gus Savage	(D., California)
Ronald Dellums	(D., California)
Ted Weiss	(D., New York)
Don Edwards	(D., California)
Mervyn Dymally	(D., California)
George Crockett	(D., Michigan)
Mickey Leland	(D., Texas)

cc: Richard Pipes
Carnes Lord
Robert Sims

World Peace Council

**Programme
of Action
1982**

Published by the Information Centre of
the World Peace Council

INTRODUCTION

NEGOTIATION, NOT CONFRONTATION!

The Programme of Action of the World Peace Council for 1982 is focused naturally on the mobilisation of public opinion in all parts of the world against the grave danger of a nuclear confrontation.

The Programme covers a period which goes beyond 1982 and into 1983. It is directed through vast mass actions on a national scale, through international and regional conferences, seminars and other meetings to the world congress of all the forces working against nuclear war which will be held in Prague from June 15 to 20, 1983.

The main emphasis in the Programme is on national activities which seek cooperation and unity with the widest range of political parties, trade unions, women and youth organisations, religious circles, social and cultural bodies and outstanding personalities in all fields. A key feature of the Programme of Action is that of visits by delegations of the World Peace Council headed by the President and Vice-presidents to different countries with a view to strengthen the national movement and to take part in national events connected with the worldwide campaign against the danger of a nuclear war.

The Programme is based on the firm belief which is shared by hundreds of millions in all parts of the world, that while the danger of a nuclear war is greater than at any time before, the power of the peoples — the peace movement — is equally stronger and stronger than at any time before.

It is to the vital task of strengthening the unity and increasing the striking power of the peace movement that this entire Programme is dedicated.

The Programme of Action was formally adopted by the Bureau of the World Peace Council Presidential Committee when it met in Copenhagen from January 6 to 8, 1982. The draft Programme was circulated for 3 months before the Copenhagen meeting to all national movements and to international organisations with which the World Peace Council cooperates closely. The final Programme is thus the result of contributions

Published by the Information Centre of the
World Peace Council
Lönnrotinkatu 25 A 5 krs 00180 Helsinki 18 Finland
Tel: 649 004, 644 280 Telex: 12-1680
P.O.Box 18114 Cables: WORLDPAW

57
made by national organisations in almost every one of the 137 countries represented in the Council.

Each of the various events planned by the World Peace Council is a milestone on the road towards a world free of nuclear weapons.

The vast mass movement in Europe has given great strength and inspiration to all peace forces on every continent. At this moment, mass actions are directed particularly towards the 2nd Special Session of the United Nations for Disarmament which opens in New York on June 7th, 1982. The World Peace Council's conferences and meetings — on a national, regional and international scale — cover all issues which affect human beings and are planned to be held on every continent.

The World Peace Council also is cooperating with many other international organisations, with the United Nations and its specialised agencies and special committees, with non-governmental organisations, with a whole variety of national mass movements to organise dialogues and discussions on all the key issues of our times.

The running thread of this entire programme is the determination of the peoples to ensure successful and effective negotiations and political solutions. The Programme is of actions and events which are directed against the policy of confrontation, of aggravating international relations, of attempting to weaken the process of detente.

A nuclear war is not inevitable, it can be stopped, it must be stopped! The peoples have the power to ensure peace for all time and to build a new world from which hunger and poverty, oppression and aggression have been banished forever.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

I. WORLD CONGRESS

Prague, Czechoslovakia (June 15–20, 1983)

II. MEETINGS OF THE LEADING AND OTHER BODIES OF THE MOVEMENT

i. Session of the Presidential Committee:

The Presidential Committee will meet in November 1982.

ii. Session of the Bureau of the Presidential Committee

There will be two sessions of the Bureau of the Presidential Committee during 1982.

The first session will be held in January in Copenhagen, Denmark. The second session will be held in mkl-1982.

In addition, international developments may require the calling of an emergency meeting of the Bureau on a specific issue.

iii. Meetings of WPC Standing Commissions

WPC Standing Commissions will meet during the session of the Presidential Committee and in connection with events dealing with issues and problems related to the work of the Commissions.

iv. Continental and Regional Meetings of Representatives of National Movements

Continental and regional meetings will be held in 1983.

v. Meetings of Members of the WPC in Each Country

Regular meetings of members of the WPC from each country will be organised by each national peace movement to discuss the work of the World Peace Council, and the resolutions and statements of the Council.

III. STRENGTHENING AND BROADENING OF NATIONAL MOVEMENTS FOR A WORLDWIDE NETWORK OF PEACE ORGANISATIONS

The worldwide broad movement against the danger of a nuclear war and the arms build-up has laid the basis for close cooperation among peace committees and organisations at different levels — national, state and provincial, district and city, local and grass-roots.

Visits by WPC delegations to different countries will focus particular attention on strengthening the national movements and encouraging cooperation at all levels with other bodies.

IV. PREVENTING NUCLEAR WAR, ENDING THE ARMS BUILD-UP, PROMOTING DISARMAMENT AND DETENTE

A. Mass Activities for the Prevention of Nuclear War:

- To stop the production and deployment of, and to ban the neutron bomb and other neutron weapons.
- To prevent the deployment by NATO of the U.S. Eurostrategic weapons.
- To exert the full weight of public opinion for the rapid, successful conclusion of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles and forward-based nuclear systems in Europe.
- To halt the imperialist military build-up, direct and indirect intervention and aggression around the world, as in the Indian Ocean, the Gulf region, Middle East, Southern Africa, Central America and the Caribbean, Asia and elsewhere.
- To prepare for the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament (Summer of 1982) and to campaign for its successful conclusion and implementation of its decisions.
- To campaign for the rapid, successful conclusion of negotiations on Strategic Arms Limitation.
- To expose the myth of limited nuclear war and the notion that a nuclear war can be won. To disseminate widely information on the horrors of nuclear war.
- Among the activities will be:
 - support of national and regional events, marches, demonstrations, marathons, car and bicycle caravans, peace ship flotillas; including Easter Marches as well as conferences, seminars, symposia, petitions, campaigns

for the prevention of nuclear war, and peace relays and other initiatives of the youth;

- special enlarged Session of the Standing Commission on Disarmament in preparation for SSD II
- support of international meetings in preparation for the UN Special Session on Disarmament;
- support of actions for mobilisation of intellectuals, parliamentarians, trade unionists, religious forces, women, scientists, physicians and artists against the war danger.

B. Further campaigns to stop and reverse the arms build-up, against nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and for international security, cooperation and detente among states:

- To prohibit all further production of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; to be immediately followed by rapid reduction of existing stockpiles leading to their complete elimination.
- To achieve a comprehensive ban on all nuclear weapon tests.
- To achieve a ban on chemical, laser, radiological and space weaponry.
- To achieve a reduction in armed forces and armaments and the disbanding of military blocs.
- To broaden and achieve the full observance of the Non-proliferation Treaty.
- To realise a reduction in military budgets; and conversion of arms production and all resources to peaceful purposes.
- To create nuclear weapon-free and peace zones.
- To campaign for implementation of the U.N. Convention on banning especially brutal conventional weapons (including napalm, pellet bombs, phosphorous bombs, etc.).
- To achieve the implementation of the decision of the First Special Session of the General Assembly of the U.N. on Disarmament (1978).
- To promote confidence-building measures.
- To implement the U.N. Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.
- To campaign for negotiations on every possible level for the reduction of war danger; including the U.N. Security Council; and through the holding of the World Disarmament Conference the decisions of which would have the binding force of treaties.
- To widely expose the arms build-up as a major cause of

poverty, hunger, starvation, disease, unemployment and inflation.

- To promote extensive education on the role of the TNCs' drive for profits from arms production as the major cause of the arms build-up and war danger.
- To participate in the Conference on World Public Opinion and the SSD to be organised by the Geneva NGO Special Committee on Disarmament (Geneva, March 31 to April 2, 1982).
- To participate in the World Conference of Intellectuals against Nuclear War.

C. Intensify mobilisation of public opinion to ensure success for the work of the U.N. bodies:

- The U.N. Disarmament Commission, U.N. Committee on Disarmament and the U.N. Centre for Disarmament.
- Mobilise world public opinion for the implementation by governments of the decisions of the UNESCO World Congress on Disarmament Education (1980).

D. Increase cooperation with:

- NGOs, the NGO Special Committee on Disarmament and the Ad Hoc Liaison Group on Disarmament.
- All mass movements and organisations working for disarmament.
- The International Liaison Forum, particularly in the holding of the International Conference - Dialogue for Disarmament and Detente - The Vienna Dialogue (January 29 - February 1, 1982).

E. Mass actions for the observance of:

- Week of Action (August 6-13) for the Banning of Nuclear Weapons and Solidarity with the Hibakushas - including Hiroshima Day (August 6).
- World Peace Day (September 1).
- U.N. Disarmament Week (October 24-31).
- International Women's Day (March 8) as a day of Women's Actions for peace and disarmament.
- International Day of Action of Women for Peace (October 25).

V. ACTIONS FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE AND IN SUPPORT OF THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT

- Further intensification of actions against the danger of nuclear war and the deployment of new U.S. weapons of mass destruction in Western Europe, for immediate concrete and constructive negotiations on stopping the arms build-up and for disarmament.
- Support for the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.
- Support for effective steps to bring about a successful conclusion of the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe.
- Actions on national and international levels for the establishment of a Nordic nuclear-weapon-free zone (Kekkonen proposal); and in other European regions.
- Support for campaigns and events against imperialist military build-up (nuclearisation, military bases, etc.) in the Mediterranean.
- Further actions for the implementation of all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.
- Actions against a new cold war atmosphere, against the so-called "feasibility of a limited nuclear war", against fascist and racist activities and groupings wherever they appear.
- National events (demonstrations, seminars, colloquia, etc.) with international participation "against nuclear arms build-up and the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe; for peace and detente in Europe".
- Observance of the Week of Action for European Security and Cooperation (May 3-9, 1982).
- International meeting of mayors and elected representatives (city councillors, municipalities, etc.) and of peace forces from European towns and regions where new U.S. nuclear missiles are to be deployed, and from towns which suffered heavily from devastation during World War II.

VI. ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT, ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE, SOCIAL PROGRESS AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

- Launch campaigns:
 - in support of the demands of developing countries for equitable economic and trade relations and for the establishment of a New International Economic Order;

- in defence of the economic independence of developing countries and against imperialist economic pressure, such as the use of loans and economic aid as means of pressure and blackmail;
- against the plundering practices of imperialist powers and the TNCs;
- in support of efforts to combat famine, desertification, etc.
- Organise an international conference on "The War Danger and the New International Economic Order".
- Devote special attention to problems of energy and development.
- Encourage the setting up by national peace committees of special groups on development.
- Support national events on development problems.
- Strengthen cooperation with U.N. bodies, intergovernmental organisations and non-governmental organisations concerned with development — in particular UNCTAD, UNIDO, ILO, FAO — and with the Non-aligned Movement, OAU, OPEC, OAPEC and others.
- Observe World Food Day (October 16).
- Continue cooperation with the Hungarian Peace Council in the production of the WPC journal "Development and Peace".

VII. STRUGGLE AGAINST THE DAMAGING ACTIVITIES OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS (TNCs)

- Support national and regional activities exposing the damaging activities of TNCs nationally and internationally: the dangerous role they play in the political, social, economic, financial, trade, mass media and human rights fields; in promoting militarism, military build-up and the arms race; as well as in preventing the establishment of a NIEO.
- Campaign about the TNCs' role in support of the racist regime in South Africa and other reactionary and unpopular forces and governments in the developing world.
- Campaign against activities of the TNCs that worsen the living standard and retard social progress in the countries of origin and in developing countries.
- Cooperate with the U.N. Centre on TNCs and other relevant institutions.
- Promote activities in cooperation with the Special NGO Committee on TNCs.

- Observe the International Week of Actions against TNCs (16–23 November).

VIII. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES TO PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE

- Launch campaigns in support of the Movement of the Non-aligned Countries and its struggle for peace and disarmament, for national independence, justice and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism.
- Mobilise public opinion to give fullest support to the Movement of the Non-aligned Countries in their struggle for the establishment of a New International Economic Order and for the economic demands and proposals which the Movement has presented to the XXXIV Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.
- Give wide publicity to the decisions of the Non-aligned Summits.
- Support regional and national seminars, conferences and other initiatives giving wide publicity to the decisions of the 6th Summit Conference of Non-aligned States (Havana).
- Cooperation and regular contacts with the Non-aligned Movement and its Bureau.
- Observe the International Solidarity Week in support of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries (September).

IX. ACTIONS AGAINST THE IMPERIALIST POLICY OF DESTABILISATION

- Draw attention to the question of the imperialist arms build-up and the policy of destabilisation, and their interconnection.
- Launch campaigns against the policy of destabilisation.
- Highlight the question of the impact of the policy of destabilisation of the struggle for national independence particularly in the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Seek the possibility of holding national events in countries threatened by the imperialist policy of destabilisation.

X. ACTIONS FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN ASIA AND OCEANIA

- Organise an International Conference on the Indian Ocean: Zone of Peace (New Delhi, April 23–25, 1982).

- Organise an international conference in Kabul, Afghanistan.
- Launch campaigns of solidarity with Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea.
- Launch a campaign against the conspiracies of the Washington-Peking-Tokyo axis for the destabilisation of countries in Asia.
- Launch a campaign of solidarity with the people of Korea and observance of the International Month of Solidarity with the Korean People (June 25 — July 27).
- Observe Indian Ocean and Gulf Week For a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, and for dismantling the imperialist military bases and ending the massive arms-build-up by U.S. imperialism in the region. (February 16—23).
- Observe Asia Week (April 5—12).
- Launch an international campaign for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Asia, and the dissolution of military alliances in Asia, such as the U.S.-Japan military alliance, ANZUS and SEATO.
- Observe the anniversary of the Kwangju Massacre in South Korea (May 17).

XI. ACTIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE STRUGGLES OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLES FOR PEACE, IN DEFENCE OF THEIR NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION AND ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

- Holding of an international seminar on African problems.
- Holding of an international seminar on sanctions against South Africa.
- Assistance in promoting establishment of national peace and solidarity organisations in Africa.
- Solidarity with liberation movements in Africa.
- Support of African frontline states.
- Support of the International Mobilisation for the liberation of South Africa and Namibia, launched by the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Apartheid and Decolonisation.
- Continuation of cooperation with the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, the U.N. Special Committee on Decolonisation and the U.N. Council for Namibia.
- Close cooperation with the Organisation of African Unity and support of its efforts for African liberation, African unity and economic development.
- Strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation with African organisations — political, trade union, women, church, youth and student.

- Campaigns for the dismantling of imperialist military bases in Africa and against the establishment of new ones.
- Support of initiatives for inter-African cooperation on economic development and the struggle for a New International Order.
- Support for the implementation of the decisions of the U.N./O.A.U. International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa (Paris, 20—27 May, 1980).
- Campaigns against the nuclearisation of the South African apartheid regime and for Africa as a nuclear weapon-free-zone.
- Support of initiatives by African peoples to resolve the problem of famine in Africa.
- Worldwide observance of African Liberation Week (May 18—25).

XII. FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, IN SUPPORT OF THE STRUGGLE OF THE PALESTINIAN AND OTHER ARAB PEOPLES

- Launch campaigns against the Camp David alliance and for the liquidation of the imperialist military build-up in the Middle East and the Gulf.
- Hold an international conference on "The Middle East Problem and the Imperialist Military Build-up" (Aden, PDRY, February 6—9, 1982).
- Extend every assistance to the International Committee of Solidarity with the Palestinian people.
- Launch campaigns:
 - in support of the struggle for the realisation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state;
 - for the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people;
 - in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.
- Undertake solidarity actions:
 - with the Lebanese people to stop Israeli aggressions against their country and for a united, democratic and independent Lebanon;
 - with the Syrian people to foil imperialist reactionary conspiracies and policies of destabilisation of their country and the entire Arab region;
 - with the people of Libyan Jamahiria against the threats of aggression by the U.S. imperialists and their allies;

- with the people of Democratic Yemen, against the imperialist military build-up and for progress;
- with the Algerian people against the imperialist policy in North Africa.

— Support the struggle of the peoples of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Oman, Bahrain and Somalia for their national independence and the liquidation of the imperialist military presence in their countries.

— Launch campaigns in support of the democratic struggle of the Arab anti-imperialist forces. Condemn all repressive acts undertaken against these forces.

— Strengthen cooperation with the U.N. Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

XIII. ACTIONS FOR PEACE, ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE AND SOLIDARITY WITH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

— Promote and support campaigns against U.S. aggressive plans, such as the presence of military bases in the region; the Interamerican Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance; the intention to establish a South Atlantic Treaty Organisation (SATO); and the instigation of border conflicts in Latin America.

— Support the struggle of the people of El Salvador for the recognition of the FMLN which is heroically opposing the genocidal military junta, as the legitimate representative of the people of El Salvador; for people living under tyrannical regimes and who suffer from violation of human rights in places like Chile, Guatemala, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina and Haiti.

— Support the Cuban people in their just demand for an end to the economic blockade illegally imposed by the United States, and for the dismantling of the U.S. base in Guantánamo.

— Support the struggle of the Puerto Rican people for full independence and the right to self-determination and territorial integrity; in support of the revolutions in Nicaragua and Grenada; for the Panamanian people against the U.S.A. constant violations of the Panama Treaty and demand the strict implementation of the Treaty.

— Encourage cooperation of national peace committees with various political forces, governments, social and cultural institutions, religious circles, youth organisations and others.

— Support and participate in the International Preparatory Committee for the observance of the anniversaries of the Liberator Simón Bolívar.

- Organise an International Conference in Nicaragua.
- Support the Third Mexican Central American and Caribbean Conference for Sovereignty and Peace (San José, Costa Rica, March 18–21, 1982).

XIV. ACTIONS AGAINST RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

— Organise campaigns, meetings and seminars in support of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

— Cooperate with the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid and other international and national organisations.

— Support the International Year for Sanctions against South Africa.

— Support actions initiated by the United Nations Division on Human Rights, U.N. Centre Against Apartheid, the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid and the U.N. Committee on Decolonization.

— Support people struggling against greatly intensifying racism perpetrated against Black people in the United States.

— Support the struggles of the indigenous peoples of North America, Latin America and Australia and implementation of decisions of the International NGO Conference on Indigenous People and the Land. (Geneva, 15-18 August, 1981).

— Support migrant and immigrant workers against racism, particularly in the U.S.A. and Britain, in Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and other countries.

— Support the struggle of the peoples of the occupied territories against the racist practices of the Israeli rulers.

— Support activities organised by UNESCO to Combat racism in the field of education, science and culture.

— Support the preparations for the Second U.N. World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to be held in 1983.

XV. AGAINST THE VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

— Campaigns of solidarity with the victims of crimes committed by fascist, neo-fascist and reactionary regimes, in violation of human rights.

— Continuation of enquiries into the violations of human rights in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967; Bolivia; Chile; El Salvador; Guatemala; Haiti; Paraguay; Uruguay; Indonesia; South Korea; Northern Ireland; United

63
States of America (particularly in connection with violations of the rights of the Black, and Hispanic Native American people).

- Enquiries into the problem of "missing persons" detained on political grounds, as in Argentina and other countries.
- Support of activities to end the "professional ban" (Berufsverbote) in the FRG.
- Support of activities of the International Commission of Enquiry into the Crimes of the Military Junta in Chile.
- Participation in national, regional and international conferences and other events related to human rights.
- Encourage the holding of national seminars to follow up the examination of documents approved by the International Conference on Human Rights and Peace (Panama, 1981), and support of various initiatives contained in the Plan of Action of the Conference.
- Support of the dissemination of information on U.N. instruments, charters and covenants related to all aspects of human rights - political, social, economic and cultural.
- Holding of an International Conference devoted to the issue "Human Rights and Disarmament".

XVI. INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGNS AND ACTIONS

AFGHANISTAN

- Observance of April 21-27 as Week of Solidarity with Afghanistan.

BAHRAIN

- Observance of December 7 as International Day of Solidarity with the people of Bahrain.

BOLIVIA

- Observance of a week of solidarity with the Bolivian people starting July 15.

CHILE

- Observance of the Week of Solidarity with Chile (4-11 September)

CUBA

- Solidarity with the Cuban people in their just demands for

an end to the economic blockade illegally imposed by the United States, and for the dismantling of the U.S. bases on Guantanamo (July 26 - Anniversary of the attack against the Moncada Garrison).

CYPRUS

- Support for the activities of the International Committee of Solidarity with Cyprus (ICSC);
- Observance of the International Week of Solidarity with Cyprus (14-21 July).

ETHIOPIA

- Observance of the Week September 12-18, as a Week of Solidarity with the Ethiopian Revolution.

GRENADA

- Observance of March 13, the day of the victory of the Grenadine Revolution.

GUATEMALA

- Observance of June 27 as International Day of Solidarity with the people of Guatemala.

HAITI

- Support of the decision taken by the Continental Conference of Solidarity with the People of Haiti, (Panama City, September 19-20, 1981) to commemorate on April 22, the 60th Anniversary of the birth of Jacques Stephen Alexis, the Haitian writer and revolutionary leader, who dedicated his life to the struggle against the dictatorship.

KAMPUCHEA

- Observance of January 7 (anniversary of the liberation of Kampuchea) as International Day of Solidarity with the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

KOREA

- Support of the peaceful reunification of Korea, without foreign interference. Month of Solidarity with the people of Korea (June 25 - July 27);

- Observance of the anniversary of Kwangju Massacre in South Korea (May 17).

LEBANON

- Observance of June 15 as International Day of Solidarity with the People of Lebanon.

LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA

- Observance of September 1 as the International Day of Solidarity with the people of Libya Jamahiriya.

LIBERATION MOVEMENTS OF SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA

- Observance of Namibia Day (August 26), Soweto Day (June 16), South Africa Freedom Day (June 26) and the day of solidarity with the struggle of women in South Africa and Namibia (August 9).

NICARAGUA

- Observance of the anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist Revolution (July 19).

PALESTINE

- Observance of November 29 as the International Day of Solidarity with Palestine.

PANAMA

- Organisation of an International Campaign for the implementation of the Panama Canal Treaties by the U.S. Administration on the occasion of January 9.

PUERTO RICO

- Observance of the International Week of Solidarity with the Struggle for Independence of Puerto Rico (September 23-30).

SYRIA

- Observance of October 25, as International Day of Solidarity with the Syrian People.

TURKEY

- Organisation of solidarity campaigns with the imprisoned and exiled peace workers, trade unionists and other democrats of Turkey.

URUGUAY

- Observance of an International Week of Solidarity with the Uruguayan People with emphasis on the struggle for total amnesty, the return of exiles and the clarification of the fate of all "missing" persons.

U.S.A.

- Observance of January 15, Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday, as International Day of Solidarity with the U.S. people in their struggle for peace and justice.

VIET NAM

- Observance of the Anniversary of the victory of the Vietnamese People (April 30) and the National Day of Viet Nam (September 2).

WESTERN SAHARA

- Observance of May 20 as the National Day of the Saharoui People.

XVII. COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

- Strengthening cooperation and contacts with the United Nations, its specialised bodies and committees in all possible ways.
- Devoting major attention to mobilising public opinion for the successful preparations of the Second Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament; and participation in the fullest way in that Special Session.
- Participation in the principal committees of the U.N. General Assembly; communication with the Security Council; cooperation with the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and regional economic commissions; regular communication and meetings with the Secretary General; exchange of views and information with

all departments of the Secretariat.

- Strengthening cooperation with inter-governmental organisations such as the Conference of the Non-aligned Countries and the Organisation of African Unity.
- Regular exchange of publications, information and opinions with other NGOs and peace institutes.
- Bilateral and multilateral consultations with international organisations represented in the WPC.
- Joint initiatives and actions on the most burning questions and for the implementation of the most important declarations and resolutions of the U.N., UNESCO and other specialised agencies.
- Active participation in the Conference of the Non-governmental Organisations in consultative status with U.N., ECOSOC and UNESCO and their bodies.

XVIII. PUBLICITY, MASS MEDIA AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

- Organisation of an international event on the responsibility of the mass media in the struggle against the arms build-up and the danger of war.
- Organisation of campaigns and hearings on the crime of misinformation and war propaganda.
- Support for the Movement of Non-aligned Countries in its struggle for a New International Economic Order.
- Increased support for the WPC Information Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean, organised by the Cuban Peace Movement in Havana.
- Increased support for the WPC Information Centre for International Solidarity, organised in Addis Ababa by the Ethiopian Council for Peace, Friendship and Solidarity.
- Publication, prior to the SSD II, of a special bulletin, or newsletter (if resources are available), in cooperation with other mass movements.
- Priority to be given to issuing leaflets, posters, postcards, badges, and other small items of publicity intended for use by the national committees generally, and during mass actions.
- Active participation in the international competition for the best "anti-war" poster, and wide dissemination of the best ones.
- On-going, systematic preparation and up-dating of the "Figures and Facts" data and commentary on the arms race.
- Public events already held or planned, WPC initiatives, and activities of other mass organisations to be reported on in detail in present publications, for the information of the national committees.

- Improvement in the content and character of the "New Perspectives" Journal in a way that will encourage discussion and polemic.
- Issuance of brochures devoted exclusively to pressing problems, involving in this effort authoritative authors.

XIX. CULTURE, EDUCATION, SCIENCE

- Support actions by scientists, educationalists, physicians, writers against the danger of nuclear war and for stopping the arms build-up, safeguarding peace and promoting detente. Encourage the setting up of special groups on national and international levels.
- Organise an international seminar of educationalists for peace and disarmament. (Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 1982)
- Support the holding of an International Congress of Intellectuals Against the Threat of Nuclear War initiated by a group of Greek intellectuals.
- Launch campaigns for the defence of national cultures.
- Organise national and international cultural and artistic competitions.
- Strengthen cooperation with UNESCO, and among UNESCO/NGOs - (UNESCO NGO Standing Committee)
- Encourage cooperation between national peace movements and the national UNESCO commissions.
- Urge national peace committees to set up commissions for culture, education and science.
- Observe WPC anniversaries through publications, exhibitions, seminars, conferences, articles, etc.

ANNIVERSARIES

6 January		
IVAN OLBRACHT	Czech writer	100th anniversary of birth
20 January		
NAZIM HIKMET	Turkish poet	80th anniversary of birth
30 January		
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT	U.S. President, Co-Founder of anti-Hitler coalition	100th anniversary of birth

1 February

MARIE MAJEROVA

Czech woman of letters and writer

100th anniversary of birth

16 March

NICOLAE TITULESCU

Romanian politician and diplomat

100th anniversary of birth

22 March

JOHANN WOLFGANG GOETHE

German poet

150th anniversary of death

3 April

BARTOLOME ESTEBAN MURILLO

Spanish painter

300th anniversary of death

8 April

PEDRO VILCA APAZA

Peruvian Indian Leader; acted as deputy for Tumaq Amaru II

200th anniversary of his death

9 April

V.A. VESNIN

Soviet architect

100th anniversary of birth

19 April

CHARLES DARWIN

British biologist, founder of scientific theory of evolution

200th anniversary of birth

6 June

GUISEPPE GARIBALDI

Italian freedom fighter, political writer

100th anniversary of death

18 June

GEORGI DIMITROV

Bulgarian public and political figure, prominent organiser of the struggle against fascism and war; teacher of literature and art

100th anniversary of birth

18 June

IGOR STRAVINSKY

Russian composer

100th anniversary of birth

7 July

JANKA KUPALA

Soviet Byelorussian poet

100th anniversary of birth

1 August

HENDY KENDALL

Australian poet

100th anniversary of death

20 August

Dr. RICARDO J. ALFARO

Lawyer, philosopher, politician, president of the Republic of Panama

100th anniversary of birth

16 September

RICARDO ROYAS

Argentine prose writer and poet

100th anniversary of birth

6 October

KAROL SZYMANOWSKI

Eminent Polish composer

100th anniversary of birth

22 October

JANOS BRANY

Greatest Hungarian epic poet

100th anniversary of birth

12 December

SUBRAMANYAN BHARATHI

Indian writer, freedom fighter

100th anniversary of birth

XX. ACTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

- Assist national movements in the development of activities of their environmental sections and groups.
- Encourage cooperation between environmental sections of peace committees, and various organisations and movements active in the field of peace and environmental protection.
- Encourage organisation of broad national and regional events related to the question of peace and environment.
- Develop further cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme and other concerned U.N. agencies, international, regional and national organisations and institutions.
- Support active participation in the UNEP Governing Council Session of a Special Character to mark the 10th anniversary of the Stockholm Conference (May 10–18, 1982, Nairobi).
- Develop activities combining peace and environmental issues around the World Environment Day (June 5).
- Organise the 3rd WPC international seminar on peace and environmental problems.

XXI. ACTIVITIES OF SPECIALISED GROUPS FOR PEACE

i. Parliamentarians for Peace

- Support the formation of groups of parliamentarians for peace.
- Encourage the involvement of parliamentarians who are active peace workers in existing international parliamentary organisations.

ii. Trade Unionists for Peace

- Support the implementation of the decisions of the World Trade Union Conference on the Socio-Economic consequences of Disarmament (Paris, December 15–17, 1981).
- Support setting up of national commissions of trade unionists for peace and the working out of special programmes of action of trade unionists against the nuclear war danger, for disarmament and conversion.
- Take further steps to draw representatives of trade unions into activities of peace committees.

iii. Women for Peace

- Encouragement of the active participation of women in the

struggles for peace, disarmament, detente and national liberation, against imperialist intervention, aggression and destabilisation, racism, apartheid and fascism; solidarity with women and children involved in these struggles.

- Participation in the work of the second half of the Women's Decade, follow-up of the U.N. Conference and NGO Forum in Copenhagen 1980, and Programme of Action for Equality, Development and Peace.
- Full support for implementation of the decisions of the World Congress of Women for Equality, Independence and Peace held in Prague, October 1981.
- Support for actions by women and their organisations during the U.N. Disarmament Week, October 24–31.
- Steps to ensure greater participation by women in WPC events through national committees, trade unions and other organisations.

iv. Religious Circles for Peace

- Development and strengthening of cooperation with international regional and national religious organisations.
- Exchange of views, through bilateral meetings and visits of delegations, with individual religious organisations.
- Meetings with leaders of various religions, and support of their initiative for peace.
- Support of the World Conference of Religious Workers (Moscow, first half of 1982).

v. Youth and Students for Peace

- Encourage youth involvement and participation at all levels of the mass movement for peace and disarmament.
- Further strengthen and develop activities of the youth sections of national peace committees.
- Organise youth and students meetings, round tables and forums as part of WPC major events.
- Cooperate with the United Nations, UNESCO and other U.N. bodies in their activities concerning youth and students and their problems.
- Support and participate in the preparation for the United Nations International Youth Year (1985).
- Assist and participate in the initiatives and actions of international youth and student organisations, particularly the joint campaigns for non-governmental youth organisations.

DONATIONS FOR PUBLICATIONS

The World Peace Council has been publishing brochures in different languages, on various aspects of the world peace movement. In recent years, the number of brochures has increased considerably covering subjects like Disarmament, Development, cooperation with the United Nations, international solidarity movements with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the liberation movements in the Middle East, southern Africa and the Caribbean. Brochures have also been published on the meetings of the leading bodies of the WPC - Presidential Committee and the Bureau.

In meeting the growing demand for these brochures, WPC has had to cope with problems arising out of increasing costs of printing, paper and postage. To meet these costs, we would need the help and cooperation of the national peace committees and individuals.

As we would like you to associate yourself with the production of WPC publications, we would welcome your donations.

Your contribution is requested to be sent to the following account number:

Information Centre
World Peace Council
Union Bank of Finland
Account No 20006-4266604
2142 Lönnrotinkatu 24
Helsinki
Finland

or directly to

Information Centre
World Peace Council
Lönnrotinkatu 25 A
00180 Helsinki 18
Finland